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VOL. 1 NO 165. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th September	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February,*	Caledonia.	8000	S.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru.	S. Murasmi.	5590	24th Aug.	9th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep'	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5800	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 12th Sep	6 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2184.	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.	
DWARKA ..	1695,	Th. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ C M † J. D. & C.M

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah. and Busrah.

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(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday, 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	" 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	" 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 30th October.

† Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

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11th September, 1913
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director

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Paid up Capital £400,000
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Public Works Branch.
Baroda 5th September, 1913.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bull Terrier puppies, long pedigrees both sides; dam a prize winner at English shows, Rs. 75 each. Apply MONTE ROSA, Dadysett Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Available first week in October—Foxhounds, 2½ couple bitches; 6 couple dogs. For particulars apply to Hon. SEC., Belgaum Hunt, (c/o 110th L. Inf.)

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE 1912—10-12 Clement Bayard Motor, complete with hood, screen, 5 lamps, speedometer, and wheels fitted with detachable Warland Dual Rims and one spare rim. Brought out in November 1912. In good order. Price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply CAPT. H. C. POLLOCK, R.E., Jhansi.

FOR SALE.—A 1911 TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, free engine, in good running order. New outer cover, spare inner tube and accessories, Rs. 600.
Ladies' rubber-tyred CABRIOLET by Evans, Pindi, in good order, Rs. 350. Apply.
EXEC. ENGINEER,
Nasik.

STAMPS—Indian Native States—25 varieties As. 12; 50, Rs. 2; 75, Rs. 3; 100, Rs. 5½; 150, Rs. 14; 200, Rs. 25. Apply to B. B. SONALKAR, Indore City, C. I.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine, pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particulars apply to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality.
0414

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.
The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.
For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "JINSEN MARU," having arrived on the 9th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company held on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1913, a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1913. This will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in the Morarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 26th September, 1913, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 25th September, 1913, on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board,
G. M. WISE,
Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913 0458

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Haji Jackeria Ibrahim, late of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Merchant .....Deceased.
Kaderdina Ebrahim also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan a merchant residing at Bhavnagree Street, outside the Fort, the brother of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
H. H. WADIA.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 1st day of September, 1913.
H. H. WADIA.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
0445 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for three years, commencing from 1st January, 1914.
2. Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, 27th September, 1913, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.
3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 27th September, 1913.
4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to the
CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.,
Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 1st September, 1913.

WANTED A STOCK VEHIFIER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. Bombay Time on MONDAY, the 29th of September, 1913, for verifying stores at De Lisle Road, Bellasis Bridge and Parton Road Depots in charge of the Municipal Storekeeper. The applicants must state their qualifications for the work and the minimum remuneration (not exceeding rupees one thousand) on which they are prepared to undertake the work. The work will not take more than three months.
An idea of the work to be done can be formed by visiting the stores' yard by the intending Candidates.
A copy of the rules and conditions for verification work and all other information connected therewith can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M. S. E. A. M. I. M. E.,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli-DeLisle Road,
Bombay, 9th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria, last endorsed to Sorabji Cursetji Divecha and Certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.
DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Offig. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913. 0457

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1913, for the construction of a steel Screening Tower, at Vehar Lake.
2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
A. T. East
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer
Water Department,
Bombay, 10th September, 1913. 0459

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. V.

WHEREAS A NOTIFICATION for a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. V) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 14th September 1899, 21st September 1899 and 28th September 1899 and thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme as so modified such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act. And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the "first alteration") and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st June 1911, 8th June 1911 and 15th June 1911 and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered in addition to the land specified in the statement of land proposed to be acquired which accompanied the application for sanction referred to in the first Recital hereto and also by a schedule showing the rateable value of the said additional land and of other land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act AND WHEREAS by a Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 11th day of April 1912 it was declared under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 that the land containing 33,947.72 square yards or thereabouts lying between the western boundary of the Scheme as now altered and a line indicated on Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August, 1913, by a red chain dotted line was required for a public purpose namely for a Goods Depot at Dadar and proceedings have been taken under the last mentioned Act for the acquisition of the said land from the said Trustees and whereas it appears to the said Trustees that a further improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have again altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement And Whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain land other than that specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme, Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.
The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows:—
On the North—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme No. VI.
On the East—The Western boundary of Sion Road and the Eastern boundary of Matunga Road.
On the South proceeding from East to West properties in the tenure or occupation of Bai Dinbai Dosabhai Allbless and others and of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., respectively. A portion of the Vincent Road—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme XXXI—properties in the tenure or occupation of Dinshaw Mancherji Dastur, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and Jehangir Bomonji Petit respectively and land bearing New Survey No. 1262 being the approach to the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway: and on the West proceeding from South to North the said land in course of acquisition for the said Railway land acquired for the said Railway a passage leading North properties bearing the following New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848 1 Part, /839 another passage leading North properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part, /838 1 Part, 2 Part, 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837 4A and 5A/837 4 Part,/840 4A,/840 5/840, 6/840 a passage and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 5DA/840 and 15/839.
The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme as altered, a Map (Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August 1913) of the area comprised therein (such area being delineated on the said Map and therein enclosed in a red border line) and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours. The additional plots of land other than the sites formerly used as passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a pink colour on the said Map. The said passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a green colour on the said Map.
The plots of land coloured yellow on the said Map and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848, 1 Part,/839, 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part,/838 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837, 4 Part,/840 and 1212 (part of) respectively are no longer required for the execution of the said Scheme.
Dated this 2nd day of September 1913.
J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 p. m.
Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.)

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
the
PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
(Miss Alice Digby)

CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.

including the drama
LIKE A SISTER
showing explosion of an æroplane in mid-air,

MATINEES.
on
Parsi Holidays
Thursday, and Friday
at 3 p. m.
when the great film
LES MISERABLES.
complete will be shown.
147

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London. and avoid spurious imitations

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A Superb Classical Drama

CLIOS and PHYLETES.

A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in the style of that world famous film-play.

"THE FALL OF TROY."

If you have seen "The Fall of Troy" you can guess w this must be like. If you have not

Come and See for Yourselves.

SAVED BY HER LION. (Exciting Forest Drama)
WATERFALLS IN FINLAND. (Coloured Views.)
MYSTERIOUS BATH-TUB. (Screaming Comic.)

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.

Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

In Aid of the Indian Christian Society, Jacob Circle.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME

Specially Selected for the Occasion.

1½ Hours Show.] *Thursday 11th September 1913.* **[1½ Hours Show.**

1. **DURANT** Wants an Engagement. (Very Funny)
2. **PASSING CLOUD.**
   This love episode is full of startling adventures and attracts public Sympathy.
3. **KINGS of the FOREST.**
   A thrilling Wild Animal Masterpiece.
4. **LAW of MERCY.**
   A Film that every Christian should see.
5. **BABY'S GHOST.**
   Plucky Adventure of a Baby.
6. **FOOLSHEAD.** (Laugh; Laugh; Laugh.)

Time:—5 to 6-30; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30.

Prices as usual

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

undertakes all kinds of Printing Work.

Accuracy and quick despatch are given special attention.

ALL NEW AND BEST MACHINERY. BEST SELECTION OF TYPE FACES.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

65-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

10, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and colour piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almiras, sofas, easy chairs, chest of drawers, dining table, pianos, Iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, unserviceable articles such as canvas bags, leather, wallets and bags etc.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Rubber tyred victoria.
1 Rubber tyred shigram.
1 Rubber tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdulla Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 19th and SATURDAY the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 11th September, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES FANCY SUSI MANUFACTURED IN INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the Mill Shop, in Clock Lane, in Lukhmidas Khimji Market by Order of the Agents of The Indore Malwa United Mills, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Canji Kallianji

8 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 393.
4 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 392.
11 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 343.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 11th September, 1913. 257

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary for Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2357.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 18th at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 65, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II Plot. No. 5, 684 sq yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 40ft. 5in. on Sandhurst Road, and 131ft., on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90ft., 5in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV, Plot No. 7, 547, sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook St.

Lot No. V Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft., on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction, regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels etc. particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATED ON MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 pm., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction near Plot No. 7, the following very valuable Building plots for a period of 99 years.

Lot. No. 1, Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 feet to Jambli Street.

Lot. No. 2, Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot. No. 3, Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site, having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road, adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot. No. 4, Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds. This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongre Street, and a second frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot. No. 5, Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view.

Further particulars auction and Building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1913.

BISCUITS of ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES Insist on SWALLOW & ARIELL'S World renowned for thir flavour.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 10th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Multan. Maximum temperature is below the average in the northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa. Maximum temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0.84" and Chanda 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Ratnagiri has had 0.22". Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.45" and Belgaum 0.12". Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan, moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; the minimum is below the average at Ahmednagar.

General remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Isolated showers are reported from the Central Provinces. Cloud has increased in the north Konkan. Weather in the extreme north appears to be slightly unsettled.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the north Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	95.3	82.0	92	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	90.3	80.3	83	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	107.3	85.1	96	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	78.0	77	..	10.28	+5.73
Rawalpindi	89.0	66.0	73	..	22.92	+2.33
Lahore	93.9	74.2	72	..	18.09	+4.00
Sirsa	95.8	76.0	65	..	17.84	+7.68
Ambala	95.5	74.9	61	..	28.21	+6.77
Delhi	97.0	78.8	60	..	13.56	—7.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.0	78.5	52	..	7.39	—14.67
Mainpuri	97.8	?	91	..	10.66	—10.67
Jhansi	97.6	78.0	54	..	9.44	—21.47
Cawnpore	96.6	78.0	69	..	18.79	—9.97
Allahabad	95.1	77.5	75	..	22.36	—8.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.1	77.8	71	..	2.91	0.67
Karachi	87.5	77.0	78	..	12.01	+6.05
Ajmer	86.6	75.2	75	..	10.64	—7.09
Jalpur	91.2	73.1	66	0.01	12.64	—7.36
Kotah	92.6	77.6	65	..	15.80	—7.68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.5	72.0	84	..	38.37	+26.00
Dwarka	86.3	77.7	82	..	17.25	+3.95
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	88.6	70.3	82	0.05	27.74	+4.68
Bhavnagar Para.	89.5	74.3	84	..	35.81	+18.70
Surat	84.9	75.6	87	0.06	37.12	+1.82
Ahmedabad	88.1	76.2	83	..	35.17	+9.33
Deesa	87.3	72.9	88	..	34.77	+13.42
Neemuch	85.9	70.0	87	..	23.89	—0.15
Indore	84.8	70.1	88	..	36.06	+10.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	73.8	85	0.06	30.38	—15.89
Saugor	90.3	72.6	88	0.84	22.76	—15.08
Hoshangabad	88.1	73.4	86	..	36.14	—4.07
Khandwa	87.2	72.6	78	..	38.15	+14.83
Akola	88.7	71.5	91	..	25.81	+1.73
Amraoti	88.3	72.8	83	..	34.32	+9.16
Nagpur	91.6	72.8	80	..	42.95	4.69
Chanda	90.5	74.5	79	0.15	49.52	+8.08
Raipur	87.7	74.6	88	0.03	34.49	—4.54
KONKAN						
Bombay	85.1	76.4	89	..	65.28	+3.13
Ratnagiri	82.8	73.9	94	0.22	66.48	—22.37
Mormugao	81.5	74.2	95	..	82.34	1.28
Karwar	81.2	73.0	93	0.02	83.08	—21.77
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	67.1	81	0.45	13.36	—1.17
Ahmednagar	88.1	62.5	73	..	18.34	+4.52
Poona	85.5	64.8	80	..	22.33	+5.30
Sholapur	86.8	71.6	71	..	11.39	—6.22
Bijapur	90.2	72.2	69	..	8.93	—1.54
Belgaum	77.3	65.0	90	0.12	31.62	—3.48
Aurangabad	84.9	66.5	73	..	19.89	+0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	73.7	77	..	35.60	.5.15
Hyderabad	83.8	73.7	74	..	13.96	—5.89
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.3	72.3	86	..	80.73	—21.89
Calicut	82.8	74.1	88	..	?	?
Cochin	84.7	74.2	78	..	64.75	—2.18
Colombo	86.0	71.0	92	..	12.73	—5.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	77.2	87	..	7.79	—12.11
Bellary	94.0	74.8	65	..	3.07	—4.48
Cuddapah	94.5	75.5	76	..	5.42	—9.14
Madras	97.0	81.0	76	..	5.06	—7.61
Bangalore	86.3	66.8	67	..	9.71	—5.19
Coimbatore	90.4	70.3	81	..	2.83	—1.78
Trichinopoly	100.1	77.3	57	..	1.98	—6.45
Negapatam	93.7	78.7	85	..	7.12	—1.43

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Except for a few scattered showers there has been no rain outside Burma and northeast India. Disturbed conditions over the Bay have not developed. No signs at present of strengthening of the monsoon. Rainfall has been fairly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal; local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India east and Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Konkan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein and Lashio one and half inches; Myitkyina and Sibsagar one; Dibrugarh one and half; Berhampore one; Chanbassa two; Purnea one and half; Gorakhpur three quarters; Benares one; Saugor and Seoni three quarters; Pendra, Jagdalpur and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 9th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·852
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76·2
Dew Point	,,	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	4·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	85·1
Minimum do. do.	degrees	76·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	14
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month		2·42
Total fall during year		65·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 10th september		0·16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th september 1913 was 30·064 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 40° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Doc Sikli.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h. m	ft.	in
Thurs.	11	9 14 a	24	1
Fri.	12	m 10 6	24	7
		10 3 a	24	10
Sat.	13	m 10 37	25	11
		10 38 a	25	7
Sun.	14	m 11 3	27	2
		11 8 a	26	3
Mon.	15	m 11 27	27	4
		11 37 a	26	9
Tues.	16	m 11 50	27	4

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h. m.	ft.	in
Thurs.	11	m 2 10	18	7
		3 41 a	19	10
Fri.	12	m 3 9	18	4
		4 14 a	19	1
Sat.	13	m 3 52	18	0
		4 41 a	18	5
Sun.	14	m 4 24	17	9
		5 5 a	17	9
Mon.	15	m 4 53	17	6
		5 28 a	17	2
Tues.	16	m 5 22	17	4
		5 51 a	16	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11. (Thurs.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 45 m
12. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45 m
13. (Sat.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44 m
14. (Sun.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43 m
15. (Mon.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 41 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15.9 m. P. M. Last quarter, 23rd 6h. 0·0 m. P. M. New Moon, 30th, 10h 26·8 m. A. M. First quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h, 66·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 11.

843 *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

844. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A.M.

845. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 16th Inst. at 6.45. P.M.

846. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 15th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th Instant at 7.30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

847. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

848. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sundays the 14th and 21st. instant.

849. Enrolment. The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company:—

No. 6795. Cyclist W.H. Humphrey.

(Signed) H.B. Murray, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Consols 2½ %	73 9-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	90¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·42
Bar Silver Spot	27 9-16
,, 2 months hence	27 11-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913	
,, Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 125,000 for Egypt.	
Bills Calcutta Rs. 4,90,000 @ 1-4 1-16	
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1-4 3-32.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 day market loans	2½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 9.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm Fair Demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Biz very restricted.	
Mid. Americans	7·60d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·15 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·28. Jan. 13·14.	
New York Official noon call Oct. 13·19 Jan. 13·07	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·16 Jan. 13·30.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O	6·99	7 ·14
O. N	6·94	7·09
N. D.	6·88	7·03
D. J.	6·88	7·03
J. F.	6·88	7·03
F. M.	6·89	7·03
M. A.	6.90	7·04
A. M	6·90	7·04
M. J.	6.90	7·04
J. J.	6·87	7.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	4,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months	Previous closing price	To-day's price
S. O	7·14	7·00
O. N.	7·09	6·94
N. D.	7·03	6·87
D. J	7·03	6·87
J. F	7·03	6·87
F. M.	7·03	6·87
M. A.	7·04	6·88
A. M.	7·04	6·88
M. J	7·04	6·88

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sep. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Oct. 13.10 Previous closing price 13·09,	
Futures at New York Jan. 12·97 Previous closing price, 12·96.	

Advanced on commission house buying and declined latter owing to favourable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 13·25	Previous price 13·25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12¼	Previous price 11 11-16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·95	Previous price 13.07,
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·08	Previous price 13.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-85½
Silver Commercial bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 10.

The local market has eased off to an extent of Rs. 4 per candy from yesterday's closing quotations. A moderate line of New Crop Wardha Hinganghat and Nagpore was booked by a shipper for Japan Rs. 323 and Rs. 320 per candy and Khamgaon Akola Rs. 308 for January 1914 shipments.

The American markets at the close lost an advance of nearly 19 points in New York after the noon call owing to some profit taking. Some rains are also reported in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, but rains are too late to do any good and on the contrary picking will be delayed and the quality is likely to be spoiled.

It is only but natural that at 13 cents level the general trading public will be slow to follow the advance, though we cannot help saying that only a month ago when prices were fully two cents below the present ruling prices, even then the people in the textile trade as well as the general trading public, together with many a leading commission houses were looking for a decline, and now they pay for their defeat in cash.

The idea which we wish to convey at the moment is this. We have finished the last two crops of 16 and 14 million bales with the present price around 13 cents in America or 7d. in Liverpool, and this seems almost a paradox to those whose memory of previous crops and previous prices have such a different vision. 13 cents in America or 7d. in Liverpool certainly does look to be a high price in cotton, but it is not a high price if the world continues to absorb cotton at the same rate it has done for the past two seasons; and it is most certainly not a high price as the coming cotton crop promises to be a very small one. As the saying goes "The smaller the crop the larger the aggregate value."

As we know by experience that August and September weather is much more vital than June or July weather. From this condition there is hardly a chance of even a moderate crop of 14 million bales, and it is more likely to be a freakishly poor crop. The logic distinctly favour the small crop idea with weather condition 68 in August. The question, therefore before the trade now is just what price will stun the consumption; at what price will the mills stop doing business; just how far ahead are those mills committed; how much of their committments have they bought; 13 cents is a different price from 11 cents, and the market has a possibility of some reaction, but taking a long range view of market possibilities we are bullish, because it does not look like a large crop and it does look like a large demand exceeding all the possibilities of production, and only further advance of nearly a penny per pound more or at 8d. we might make the demand look smaller. Not only that but we feel sure that during the latter part of the season there will be an unconscious and unintended creation of a "corner" of the severest kind, and from which no relief is possible. Not only that but almost anything is possible in the cotton markets in the way of exaggerated prices when we enter a period of practical cotton starvation. So in the light of the present situation we in the interest of the textile trade strongly recommend to freely purchase against their needs Good Broach which is the cheapest contract in our local market.

COTTON STATISTICS.

BOMBAY, September 10.

	1913	1912	Difference
Receipts from 5th to 9th Sept.	7,335	2,943	4,392
,, from 1st to 9th Sept.	14,561	8,608	95,53
Shipments from 5th to 9th Sept.			
Europe	8 181	6,570	1,611
China Japan & Coast Ports	8,128	200	7,923
Total	16,309	6,770	9,539
Total Shipments from 1st to 9th Sept.			
Europe	40,405	7,825	32,580
China	—	—	—
Japan	7,478	—	7,478
Coast Ports	650	264	386
Total	48,533	8,089	44,444
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	10 379	300	10,079
China Japan & Coast Ports	400	—	400

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Rly. from 1st Sept 1912 to 15th August 1913. 19,904 bales.

Do do ,, B. B. & C. I. Rly. from 1st Sept 1912 to 23rd August, 1913. 13,033 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Deli very
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	255	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	269	..	..	do
Do.	272	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	274	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	271	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandesh	288	2756	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	305	..	..	do
Do. do.	268-9	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purnani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	311	25-3-14
D	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	273	Ready
Westerns, Churks	..	..	2854	do.
M. Westerns	..	..	289	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	2990	do
M. G. Compta	..	..	285	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	9-2½
,, ,, 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9 lbs.	9-7½
White Shirtings 40-41-in, 40 yards, 13 square	10-6
,, Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	7-2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 29

Good Bengal M. G.	5 7-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	5 9-16 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5 11-16 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 15-16 d.
F. G. ,,	6 1-16 d
Fine ,,	6 3-16 d
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 3-16 d
Good Oomra M. G.	6. d
F. G ,, ,,	6¼ d.
Fine ,, ,,	6 1-4 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 1-4 d.
Good Broach	6 1-4 d.
F. G. ,,	6 13-32 d.
Fine ,,	6 9-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	d.
Good Khandeish	5 7-8 d.
F. G	6 d.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

MANCHESTER AND PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent).

Sept. 1, 1913.

We have little of interest to report this week as far as, both, selling and buying are concerned. The high prices required by Manchester have allowed a very desultory trade and small parcels of sundry styles alone are reported to have been booked. Prices on our side keep steady, and it is possible certain very dearly purchased lots will realize values, that will not put the holders to the heavy loss, which the repaid fall in cotton a month back predicted.

Home reports speak of some trade, though in many cases the low limits off

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS,

MAHOMEDANS BEAT PARSIS BY 18 RUNS.

PARSI TAIL END COLLAPSE.

The memorable struggle between the Parsis and the Mahomedans resulted yesterday in a sensational win for the latter by 18 runs, and it will be remembered as one of the most interesting and exciting games ever witnessed on the Esplanade. During the last ten years the Parsis have perhaps only once been defeated on the Bombay wicket, and the Mahomedans therefore deserve great credit for beating the erstwhile cricket champions of Western India. Their victory is the more noteworthy in that this is only their second year in quadrangular cricket and yet they have been able to qualify themselves for entry into the final round by a fine all-round exhibition of cricket.

AN OPEN GAME AT RE-START.

Though the chances were slightly against the Parsis at the re-start yesterday, it was still an open game. The Parsis had not yet entirely given up hopes of pulling out the match and their expectations rose high when Parakh and Elchidana carried the total from 27 to 79. Then however a rot set in. The total at 91 saw Elchidana dismissed and only three runs later Parakh returned to the pavilion. With the dismissal of these two men vanished the last hopes of the Parsis and after that it was only a question of time. The end was not long in coming, Canteenwalla being sent back at 99 and the last Parsi wicket, that of Mirza, falling at 101.

Different reasons will doubtless be assigned for the Parsi defeat but perhaps the one thing that had most to do with it was the absence among them of a really good wicket-keeper. Mulla's refusal to play put them under a great disadvantage and subsequently the retirement through injury of Canteenwalla still further handicapped them. Their fielding also was not quite up to their formal level, several easy chances having being dropped.

MAHOMEDANS' ALL-ROUND FORM.

The Mahomedans out-played their opponents in almost all the departments of the game. Their attack was immesurably superior to that of the Parsis, whose *forte* it had hitherto been. Warden was the only bowler on the latter's side who acquitted himself creditably, the rest of them never rising above the level of mediocres.

MAHOMEDANS' ATTACK.

Their fielding was a prominent feature of the excellent all-round form shown by the Mahomedans, but they owed their victory in a large measure to their splendid attack. In the Parsis' second innings Shaikh Aziz secured the fine analysis of 7 wickets for 58 runs. But in a way Saleh Mahomed Khan's figures were more remarkable. The Cashmere bowler sent down 22 overs, out of which 17 were maidens, and his three wickets cost only about 6 runs apiece. He throughout maintained a grand length, rarely sending down a loose delivery.

Having defeated the Parsis, the Mahomedans will now meet in the final round the winners of the second match between the Presidency and the Hindus, which commences to-day.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Some smart showers of rain that had fallen in the morning had rendered the wicket sticky and treacherous, thus delaying the start of the game, which was made at 12-55 p.m. The overnight not-outs. Parakh and Elchidana who had made a capital stand the day before were given a rousing reception by the spectators on their coming out of the pavilion. The Mahomedan attack was entrusted to Saleh Mahomed Khan of Cashmere from the Police Court end and Shaikh Aziz from the pavilion end. A bye for 4 in the first over sent up the eighth decade and a bye for 3 followed in the next over. Parakh then beautifully cut Shaikh Aziz for 2, and Saleh Mahomed Khan followed up his first maiden over with another. A glance to leg by Elchidana off Shaikh Aziz brought up 90. The Cashmere bowler sent down yet another maiden. In the next over Shaikh Aziz scattered Elchidana's wickets with a well-piched delivery. The outgoing batsman had played excellent cricket for his 28 (91-7-28). Elavia now partnered Parakh. The game was gaining in interest and excitement. The Parsis had now 29 to make to win the match and had three wickets in hand. Elavia sent Shaikh Aziz to the leg for 3, which brough Parakh to the batting end. Parakh then edged one of Aziz's deliveries into slips where it was held by Ali (94-8-28). Canteenwalla, the next man in, put Aziz to the leg twice for 2. At 99 Canteenwalla was out l-b-w to Saleh Mahomed Khan (99-9-4). Mirza was the last man in. Elavia cut Aziz for a single and a misthrow brought in another, which telegraphed the century amid cheering. Elavia was at this stage missed at the wickets by Irfani off Aziz. Mirza then played one of Saleh Mahomed Khan's deliveries into his wickets, and the Parsis' second venture terminated with the total at 101, the Mahomedans thus winning the match by 18 runs. (101-10-0).

Full scores and bowling figures are:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

C. M. Ali, (Capt.) c Warden, b Kanga	12
S. U. Patel, c Driver, b Kanga	2
Mirza Usuf Beg c Driver, b Kanga	0
Shaikh A. Aziz c and b Mirza	1
Feroze Khan, c Kapadia, b Warden	17
Nazir Hussein, c Vazifdar, b Warden	32
Shaikh Mahomed c Canteenwalla, b Parakh	2
Saleh Mahomed, Khan l-b-w Parakh	4
Abdul Aziz, b Warden	1
K. Tamboowalla, c Parakh, b Warden	0
Peer, Mahomed Irfani, no out	2
Extras	2
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	11	13	5	3
Mirza	11	30	6	1
Parakh	62	15	1	2
Warden	6	15	3	4

Parakh bowled one "no ball."

FALL OF WICKETS.

1—9, 2—9, 3—12, 4—16, 5—19, 6—62, 7—68, 8—69, 9—69, and 10—75.

2nd Innings.

C. M. Ali, b Warden	1
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Kanga	4
Abdul Aziz, c Meherhomji, b Warden	14
S. U. Patel, c Canteenwalla, b Mirza	16
Feroze Khan, b Warden	0
Mirza Usuf Beg, c Canteenwalla, b Elavia	16
Nazir Hussein, c Mirza, b Warden	15
Shaikh Aziz, l-b-w, b Warden	16
Saleh Mahomed Khan, c Mirza, b Kanga	20
Shaikh Mahomood, not out	18
P. Irfani, c Mirza, b Kanga	17
Extra	1
Total	138

MAHOMEDANS—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	16	32	7	3
Warden	27	50	12	5
Elavia	5	19	0	1
Mirza	5	26	0	1
Parakh	1	10	0	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

1—1—1, 13—2—4, 23—3—14, 21—4—0, 39—5—16, 66—6—16, 66—7—0, 95—8—20, 111—9—10, 138—10—17.

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) l-b-w Saleh Mahomed Khan	33
J. S. Warden, b Shaikh Aziz	7
R. P. Meherhomji, c Tamboowalla, b Saleh Mahomed	2
Dr. J. Canteenwalla b Aziz	0
D. K. Kapadia, b Saleh Mahomed	26
D. D. Driver, c Usuf Beg, b S. A. Aziz	1
M. D. Parakh, c Tamboowalla, b S. A. Aziz	19
J. Elchidana run out	0
J. A. Elavia, b S. A. Aziz	0
B. H. Mirza not out	0
H. J. Vajifdar, c Tamboowalla, b A. Aziz	5
Extras	1
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Mahomedan Khan	21	36	10	3
Shaikh Aziz	14	21	6	4
Abdul Aziz	8	26	0	2
Tamboowalla	2	7	0	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

1—1, 2—4, 3—21, 4—29, 5—45, 6—70, 7—70, 8—80, 9—94 and 10—94.

2nd Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, b Saleh Mahomed Khan	12
R. P. Meherhomji, b Shaikh Aziz	5
D. D. Driver, b Shaikh Aziz	0
J. S. Warden, c Tamboowalla, b Shaikh Aziz	5
D. K. Kapadia, c Saleh Mahomed Khan, b Shaikh Aziz	2
J. Elchidana, b Shaikh Aziz	28
H. Vajifdar, b Shaikh Aziz	0
M. D. Parakh, c Ali, b Shaikh Aziz	23
J. Elavia, not out	6
J. Canteenwalla, l-b-w, b Saleh Mahomed	4
B. Mirza, b Saleh Mahomed Khan	0
Extras	16
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Mahomedmedkhan	22	11	17	3
Shaikh Aziz	22	58	5	7
Nazir Hussein	2	6	1	0
Ali	2	8	0	0
Abdul Aziz	3	2	1	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

14—1—5, 14—2—0, 20—3—5, 26—4—2, 26—5—12, 27—6—0, 91—7—28, 94—8—23, 99—9—4, 101—10—0.

TO-DAY'S TEAMS.

THE PRESIDENCY XI.

Names are now definitely known of the eleven who will represent the Presidency against the Hindus on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next. The injury to Mr. Jackson's hand will after all, prevent him from keeping wicket and, as suggested, his place will be taken by Mr. Sprott who, with his thorough knowledge of the game and experience, may also be called upon to act as skipper. Whilst sympathising with the Sherwood Foresters on their defeat in Poona, it comes as a matter of some satisfac-

Mr. P. Baloo.

tion of the cricket loving public, as it will enable Serge Byford to play. With him at one end and Mr. Dobbie at the other, the batting will have to be very good to put up anything like a very formidable total. Should either fail to come off, however, the chances are weak, the best of them being Capt Haughton and perhaps Mr. Phillips; unless the Karachi players are of the "all round" description. The experience of the past three days howshitting to have been more profitable than care, a fact, probably noted by Messrs Stileman, Dobbie and Haughton. As mentioned before, there is no reason why a respectable total should not be reached.

Following is the final team:—
Mr. F. L. Sprott.
Mr. C. H. Wilson.
Mr S. E. West.
Mr. F. F. Stileman.
Mr. G. S. Dobbie.
Mr. G. C. Phillips.
Mr. E. E. Christie.
Mr. L. G. Colbeck.
Mr. C. J. MacLaren.
Capt. Haughton.
Sergt. Byford.

Mr. P. Gunput.

THE HINDU XI.

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai (Captain) Bombay.
(2) Mr. P. Baloo (Bombay).
(3) Mr. P. Vithal (Bombay).
(4) Mr. P. Shivram (Bombay).
(5) Mr. P. Ganpat (Bombay).
(6) Mr. H. L. Semper (Karachi).
(7) Mr. S. K. Diveker (Bombay).
(8) Mr. Chanda Rana (Bombay).
(9) Mr. W. Talpadey (Bombay).
(10) Mr. C. V. Mehta (Bombay).
(11) Mr. B. Deodher (Poona).
Reserves: Messrs. Joshi and Swami.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB *V.* GRINDLAYS C. C.

This League match was played on Saturday on the Oval and resulted in a victory for the former by 54 runs.

The following are the scores:—

Telegraphs—Rodrigues 0, Castell 0, Moore 12, D'Silva 1, Francis 1, Sorris 12, Greene 4, Edwards 3, Bullock 0, Braganza (not out) 8, D'Silva 4, extras I. Total 73.

Grindlays.—Mistry 0, Karanjia 0, Shapurji 0, Khambata 0, Unwalla 7, Limji 1, Daji 1, Antia 2, Dataram 0, Framji 4, Bhagwagor 2, Extras 2, Total 19.

For the Telegraphs Edwards took 6 wicket for 7 runs and D'Silva 3 for 11.

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB v. NEW ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday at 1-30 p.m. day last and resulted in a win by 25 runs for Alfred Cricket Club.

Scores as under:—

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB.

H. David, 12; M. R. Mullan, 0; N. M. Wankadia, 0; E. D. Driver, 42; E. Dadachanji, 2; J. R. Samuel, 0; B. H. Tarapore, 0; Popat E. B., 2; S. S. Tarapore, 7; N. C. Talati, 0; Wania, did not bat; extra, 1. Total 66.

NEW ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

Kamli S. M., 0; Navalker K. S., 6; Jayeker, H. V., 0; Mangoolerker, 3; Nayak W. B., 3; Mangoolerker N. B., 0; Kalgootker W., 8; Jayaker, 19; Gharat, 0; Vijayaker, 0; Dhru, 1; extra, 1. Total 41.

GOUNDOWLI v. LAUTHERI CRICKET CLUB MORAL.

Match played at Goundowli on 7th September, 1913.

WILBERD'S C. C.

First Innings.—Wilberd J. Pereira, 10; Richard D'Mello, 20; Martin D. D'Mello, 11; Mathew P. Fernandes, 3; Basil Vaz, 2; Manuel Rodrigues, 1; Edwin D'Mello, 15; Joaquim A. Fernandes, 4; Francis Buthello, not out, 0; Paul, A. Pereira, 0; Dominic D'Mello, 0; Extras 6; Total 72.

Second Innings.—Martin D. D'Mello, 1; Richard D'Mello, 0; Francis Buthello, 0; Mathew Fernandes, 3; Wilberd J. Pereira, 11; Edwin D'Mello, Joaquim A. Fernandes, Basil Vaz, Paul A. Pereira, Dominic D'Mello, Manuel Rodriguis, did not bat; Extras 5; Total 20.

LAUTHERI C. C.

First Innings.—I. Creado, 1; N. Fernandes, 0; Joseph Pereira, 2; Manuel D'Mello, 15; Avelino D'Souza, 2; David Fernandes, 0; Paul Soares, 0; Simon D'Mello, 4; Andrew D'Lima, 5; Cyprian Fernandes, not out, 1; Reginald Coillho, 2; Extras 5; Total 37.

Second Innings.—Joseph Pereira, 6; Nicholas Fernandes, 0; David Fernandes, 12; Manuel D'Mello, 3; Avelino D'Souza, 2; Simon D'Mello, 0;

Capt. Haughton.

Cyperian Fernandes, 7; Paul Soares, 5; I. Creado, not out, 0; Reginald Coiellho 0; Andrew D'Lima, 1; Extras 3; Total 39.

Lautheri C. Club has been defeated by 7 wickets and 16 runs.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

FIRST SUPPORT FOR £100,000 APPEAL.

Several promises of support have already been received in answer to the appeal for £100,000—signed by Lord Grey, Lord Harris, Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster—to further British prospects at the Olympic Games of 1916.

A "Daily Chronicle" representative, was told that the promoters of the fund strongly desire that it should represent the whole nation, and include the contributions, small as well as great, of all classes.

"We want the fund to be national," said a member of the committee, "because we shall then be sure that the matter has been taken up in a right spirit, as a national matter, and that it will receive the moral and material support of the country as a whole."

In making their appeal the signatories remark:—

We are in honour bound to send a team to Berlin, in 1916, if possible; but it would be better to withdraw entirely from the Olympic movement than to repeat our experience in Sweden.

Complaints have been many, and almost continuous, that no national effort was made to fling wide enough the net for possible competitors, or to train men who could not themselves bear the financial burden of preparation. That is to be remedied under the present scheme, if the committee are given the support of the public.

But the committee must be assured of adequate support, which will justify them in going on with the preparations, and authorise them to go on with plans for national physical training.

This wider hope was emphasised to a "Daily Chronicle" representative by Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, a member of the special committee elected for the Games.

"The preparation and carrying out of the work in connection with the contests in Berlin is the first purpose we have in view," he said. "We want to be able to say that everything is ready for a start at the beginning of next year at the latest. When we have settled all that, and got the work going, we have hopes that we shall have found the nation ready to support us in organising gymnastic training on Swedish lines.

SEARCH FOR TALENT.

"Already we have given prizes for athletic meetings all over the country, helped by the donations of private subscribers. We have also given a good deal of money for the assistance of bodies which are already training and organising men. Moreover, during the last few months we have seen representatives of the various associations and obtained their ideas of the best way to develop training in this

Mr. H. L. Semper.

country. We think the public will agree that the proposed training will be of service not only in preparing for the 1916 programme, but also to the great body of the youth of the nation."

How complete is the organisation to be effected, if the committee are well supported, will be seen from the programme they announce as their ideal. They say:—

It is in our opinion a national duty to provide funds which will enable us to make careful search throughout these islands for suitable athletic talent; to allot trainers and coaches in every district; to give standard medals for good performances at trial meetings; to organise and endow the efforts made by all the leading associations controlling British sport; to specialise training in those events of the Olympic programme which are at present unfamiliar to British athletes; and, finally, to secure a unity of purpose, unhampered by lack of means, among all those who are connected with the various branches of sport in which we shall compete in Germany.

Mr. P. Vithal.

Finally, they make an appeal that should command the support, moral and financial, of all who wish well to the young men and women of the nation, now and in the future:—

The raising of the standard of physical capacity in the British Isles is one of the ideals which the special committee and the British Olympic Council firmly keep before them. In such a task as this we may be confident of the enthusiasm created by international competition; but we must also count upon the definite financial help of all our countrymen of every degree.

Subscriptions may be sent to the hon. treasurer of the Committee, Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, at Basildon House, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; or to their Bankers, Messrs. Lloyds, Ltd., St. James's-street, S.W.

The Karachi Port Trust have undertaken to arrange for berths for the English Mail steamers if required with excellent facilities for passengers.

GOLF WEEK AT NASIK.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES.

SECOND ROUND.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 9.

The second round of the handicap Foursomes was played off this afternoon in fine weather. The course was a little drier and harder than in the morning but there was some high class golf and there were one or two tight matches.

Coombs and Begbie (Rec. 2) vs. Inglis and Pooley.

This match was carried to the last green. There it was halved but Coombs had apparently resigned at the 10th hole, where they were one up and his opponents, therefore, had a semi-walk over. It afterwards transpired that Coombs had had an urgent wire calling for his immediate return to Bombay.

Ogilvie and Kennedy (gave 7) v. Mcleod and Wheertale.

These pairs had a very even game in spite of the heavy handicap until the long hole where the former were in the green No. 3 and their opponents were still somewhere near the tee when they resigned. Ogilvie and Kennedy were one up at the turn and coming home after losing the clunary where they had to give a stroke they halved the best two and won 14th and 15th Port Arthur which was holed in 3 wonderful drives by Ogilvie followed by a cricket shot all along the round which landed at the foot of the hill and was promptly chripped into the hole by Ogilvie. This subterranean way of approaching the fortress invented by this well-known Sapper is no doubt an improvement in more conventional methods at the 16th. Wheertale pulled his drive into the load from what Mcleod laid his brassie a most ambitious shot on the edge of the green. This was halved in 5 making them dormy two at the 17th. Ogilvie had a splendid drive over carrying the green. Mcleod drove into the cotton field and Kennedy and Ogilvie won a really good game by 3 and 1 going round once more in 90.

England and Adair and F. Boyd and Roberts (gave one stroke.)

The former pair went off at a great pace winning the first 5 holes (4, 5, 5, 4) laying them a dead stymic at the 4th. The next they won in 4 and lost the next, won the seventh in 5, England holing a long putt, Adair put his ball in the bunker at the short hole and Roberts holed a good putt for 3 thus winning the hole. The 9th was halved in 5 and the scratch pair turned 4 up coming home they got a good 4 at the 10th but lost the 11th in 4 and the pipal in 3. Roberts drove a beautiful ball into the green and Boyd holed it on the 13th was halved in 3 14th won in 4 which made them dormy Port Arthur halved and England and Adair won 4. and 3 they finished in 78 and one this form should easily get through.

Monteith and Cochrane (gave 14) v. Froom and Harrison.

The scratch pair won on the 20th green they were dormy two but lost the last two holes in 4 and 5 giving stroke at each Monteith played well all through but were up to his usual score and Cochrane was not up to former. Their opponents, however, threw away their chance of victory by taking 5 putts on the 19th when 4 would have sufficed to win the match. Nicholls and Mackay and pipe and won. The latter received seven strokes. The first two holes were halved in fives the first advantage was taken by Nicholls holing a put of ten feet at the third. The fourth was also halved pipe with a perfect mashie shot drew level at the 5th. The back-Markers drew ahead by securing the next four holes in 4, 5, 3 and 5 Mackay's drive hit the Idgah at the tenth and the hole was lost. Neither side could add to their score at the 11th. The leaders won the 12th but were pulled back one at the next hole a win at the 14th put Nicholls and Mackay dormy four the match ending on the next green in a half. Nicholls and Mackay then won by the comfortable margin of four and three.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE
Bombay Chronicle

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NASIK GOLF.

(Continued from page

FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTERDAY'S PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 10.

A beautiful morning once more greeted the golfer when he rose in the ill watches of the early dawn to pple with his fate in the opening ds of the Gold Medal and Chal- Shield. The first to enter the ere Begbie, the hero of the Medal, and Capt. Cochrane, as a great reputation at Home, g scratch at North Berwinck and having accomplished great things out in this country. It was expected that he would pull off this match. His youthful opponent, however, went for his game like a tiger and crumpled up all the efforts of retaliation, winning as he liked by no less than 8 up and 6 to play. He took 41 out and the next 3 holes lost him no more than 11. This young player has the makings of a great golfer having a most attractive style and a knowledge of the game which would not discredit one twice his years.

ADAIR AND OGILVY.

This was considered a fairly soft thing for the Bombay crack but Ogilvy played a magnificent game and stuck to his man like a leech, never letting him go until the enemy was dormy and able to snake him off. At the last hole, Adair won the 1st in 5. The 2nd was halved (5), and Ogilvy secured the 3rd, also in 5, Adair failing to negotiate a short putt. At the next Ogilvy's putter betrayed him and he too missed a gaping twelve inches. Adair took advantage of this by promptly securing the punch bowl (4), but the next was halved and Ogilvy countered by annexing the next two in 5 and 3. Adair, however, would not be denied. A 4 at the 9th and they turned all square. They halved the Idgah and the Quarry in bogey but Adair forged ahead again at the Pipul, Ogilvy taking 3 putts to his opponent's 2, which followed on a moderate tee shot but a good approach. The 13th was halved in 4 but at the Punch Bowl Ogilvy again drew level with a fine 4. Ogilvy missed his drive at Port Arthur pulling into the nullah, but made a fine recovery and finished in 5, which however, was not good enough, Adair playing a perfect 4. He missed his drive, however, at the next which Ogilvy took in 4 and they went to the cotton field all square. Both were over in splendid drives and on the green in one but Ogilvy was short with his approach putt, and Adair laying dead with his second was able to secure a three to his opponent's 4 and went to the last tie 1 up. He got a fine drive with a long carry, but Ogilvy sliced into the club fence and it looked as if it was at last, a case of all done and finished, but Adair's dogged adversary was by no means done with. He made a strong recovery and found himself with a longish put to win the hole and halve the match which he only just failed to bring off.

Adair thus won by one up, a creditable win.

although there was a disparity of 7 strokes between the two. Adair being plus one and Ogilie minus 6 the latter played a superb game and well up to scratch form.

ENGLAND AND C. H. ROBERTS.

England sold for 100 odd rupees in the selling sweep yesterday, and Roberts for a tenth only of this amount. The odds however were hardly justified as this match proved another Titanic struggle, Roberts playing on the top of his form and keeping his opponent at full stretch until the last green. Steady golf without much incident marked the earlier stages up to the sixth when Roberts wrested the lead from the grasp of his powerful rival. The 7th was halved but England won the 8th, Roberts failing with his putter 3 times. After a good drive and approach at the 9th, England had some serious work to do to bring off the green in 3 and, Roberts dead, he had to hole out for a half, a manoeuvre which he deftly executed by means of a mashie. At the Idgah Roberts went astray into a ditch, while England, taking a less original line got down in 5. He also won the next in 2, missed a 1½ foot putt for 3 at the pipal which was halved, and at the 13th both laid their tee shots stone dead again a half. At the Old Punch Bowl Roberts missed his drive, put his second into the trees and his 3rd ran up under the bank guarding the green. England put his second over. Roberts played a running up shot which lay dead. England's third was weak and laying himself a stymie with the next he lost the hole. They were both short at Port Arthur but Roberts put third on the green. England went over but was up in 4 and dead in 5. Roberts took strong with his fourth missed a short put. To get all square at the 16th both played steady golf but Roberts, with the assistance of a lucky stymie was able to snatch a win. Both got in hailing drives over the cotton field, Roberts finding himself up the bank beyond the green, and England a bit short just below it. England chipped his up nicely and got a 3. Roberts missed a short putt and left England dormy one. Good drives at the last but weak approaching found England on in 4 about 8 foot from the pin, and Roberts a longish bit away up the bank. He had to hole this at all costs to have a chance of saving the match and did do so but England was taking no risks of a replay, holing his putt and won a great game one up.

CHALLENGE SHIELD. 2ND ROUND

Begbie v. R. N. Boyd.

having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

wind but otherwise conditions were good. The first hole Boyd won in 5. The 2nd was halved in 6. Begbie took the 3rd in 5 putting his approach down with a mashie, also the fourth in 5. The last two were halved in 4 and 5 respectively. Boyd won the seventh in 5, Begbie going out of bounds with his second from the bunker by the front green. The short hole was halved in 4 and the 9th in 5, thus making them all square at the turn. At the Idgah Boyd got a brilliant 4, but Begbie retaliated by a sure 5 at the quarry, where Boyd was short and shouting for pickaxes. The Pipal was halved in 4. Boyd got in a fair tee shot, which stopped in the bank, while his opponent pulled his drive but got a good recovery. The hole was halved in 4 Boyd taking 3 putts. The 13th Boyd won in 4, Begbie again pulling his tee shot. They halved the old Punch Bowl, Boyd making a lovely mashie approach and Begbie holing a long putt, 5). Port Arthur was full of incident. Boyd drove a beautiful ball right into the eye of the wind which made his youthful opponent press like a mangle wurzel. He topped his ball into the bunker, from which he made a magnificent iron shot but unfortunately put his 3rd over. Boyd was up in 5 but took 3 putts and they halved in six and went to the 16th with Boyd one up. Begbie pulled his drive over the road but played a splendid second through the trees, Boyd being short with his second, enabled his opponent to halve the hole in 5. Boyd was now 1 up and 2, and the cotton field to be negotiated. This he did with a fine drive but Begbie got caught. Boyd, however, once more gave it away on the green and Begbie quick to seize the advantage after a perfect run up, holed out and again secured a half. Boyd now dormy, with victory in his grasp, drove a lovely ball to the last green. Begbie followed well but sliced his second out beyond the bunkers, leaving himself a difficult approach across the bunker guarding the green. He ran through this over the green and his ball stopped poised on the edge of the irrigation canal. Boyd fluffed his third, but played a lovely run up almost dead. Begbie tried to hole out with an iron off the bank but overran the hole. He played the odd and put down a fine putt leaving Boyd a yard from the hole to get a half. This was attempted with the greatest care but unfortunately it just failed to get home and for the third time Boyd let the game slip through his fingers.

MCLEOD AND LOWSON.

The former went out at a great pace and was 5 up at the 7th. He then putted badly and let his opponent creep up. He drove into the Idgah and won a short putt at the 11th, but at the Pipal he made a good recovery and played a splendid shot, a long hard drive against a strong wind which landed a yard and a half from the pin. He holed this for 2 and then got to work again. The Major however did a perfect 3 at the next and kept him busy up to the last green. McLeod was here dormy and the Poona expert had a long putt for 4 to save the match. His ball went bravely towards the hole dead straight but a bit too hard. It went right in and out again. McLeod holed out in 5 and won the match 2 up.

FOURSOMES.

The following were played off today:—

England and Adair beat Mackay and Nicholls 3 up and 2.

Megeorme and Lynch Blosse beat Inglis and Pooley on the last green 1 up.

Kennedy and Ogilvy beat Scotson and Smith giving 5 strokes by 6 up and 4.

Ferris Nicholson and Watts beat Monteith and Cochran (receiving) by 2 and 1 after being 2 down and 5 to play.

CAPTAIN'S CUP: SECOND ROUND.

Montgomery beat Curry 5 and 4.

Tennant beat Gilbert 3 and 2.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. J. H. Heap, Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, is on relief by Mr. F. G. Royal Dawson on return from leave transferred to Circle No. 5 (Bombay) as Officiating Senior Government Inspector with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

Major W. K. Russell, R.E., Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, reverts to the Junior Government Inspectorship of the Circle on relief by Mr. Heap.

Mr. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer and Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5 (Bombay), is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway. Major H. E. C. Cowil, R.E., D.S.O., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave posted to the North-Western Railway.

It is understood that Examiners of Railways of three State Railways will be removed from time scale pay. They will be given consolidated pay in future and will be desigatedn Chief Examiners of Accounts. The necessary sanction for these changes have been received.

POLO IN POONA.

Nagpur	..	91.5	72.5	80	42.95	4.69
Chanda	..	90.5	74.5	79	0.15	49.52	+8.08
Raipur	..					

SEMI-FINALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

Two games were played to-day to decide the semi-finals in the Poona Open Polo Turnament.

The first game was between the Inniskilling Dragoons from Mhow who defeated the 33rd Cavalry previously and the 32nd Lancers who had routed the Poona Gymkhana.

The second game was between the Poona Horse who beat the 14th Hussars and the 26th Cavalry who knocked out the Beetles. Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O., and the officers of the R. A. M. C. Corps, doing the two games, were "At Home" to those present. Among the guests were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, the entire Government House Staff, Sir Richard Lamb, General Sir A. and Lady Barrett, General and Mrs. Aitkens and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill. The band of the 105th Mahratta Infantry played while the games were in progress.

INNISKILLING vs. 32ND LANCERS.

No sooner the game started it was easy to decide that the gallant Lancers had very little chance against the Dragoons who contested every inch of ground from beginning to end. The Dragoons played a brilliant game throughout, but although the Lancers were out turtled at every point they held out in an admirable spirit of resolution to keep up their well-known traditions. The Lancers commenced hopefully with a goal in the first chukker and in the second the Dragoons kept on equalizing till they burst out with three goals in the third chukker, and then it was all over with the Lancers who having added two more goals to their depleted score found the Dragoons walking rings round the dragoons and add to their agony till they had scored no fewer than eleven goals to the Cavalry's four.

Inniskillings 1 Mr. Freer Smith, 2 Mr. J. C. Humphrey, 3 Capt. R. C. Ritson, back, Capt. Colonore.

32nd Lancers—1 Mr. G. J. Johnstone, 2 Mr. Sherwood Smith, 3 Captain Ferguson Polor, back, Mr. E. J. Walker. Umpires—Captain Wood, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Capt. Mequill 29th Lancers.

THE GAME.

FIRST CHUKKER.

The moment the ball was in play Sherwood Smith hit it clean up to the Dragoons' posts where Johnstone got on to it and scored. On changing ends the Lancers again took up the attack but they were speedily repulsed by the Dragoons who cleared to the Lancers' end and Ritson hit a goal. Freer Smith made a splendid run from mid-field down to the Lancers' end following up the ball as he move, it along, but in his final shot for at long range missed by a few inches.

32ND LANCERS ..... 1 goal
INNISKILLING DRAGONS. 1 goal

SECOND CHUKKER.

Warker for the Lancers hit out from behind the line and Colmore immediately got on to the ball and hit back but missed fire; but the Dragoons were persistent in their attack and before the Lancers could put up anything like a defence Colmore knocked up a goal. A minute later, the Dragoons galloped up clean up to the Lancers' posts and Colmore scored again. The Lancers now set to work in downright earnest and with a magnificent long-range angular shot Pollot scored.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.. 1 goal
32ND LANCERS ..... 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.

The Lancers made headway from the start but were outwitted by the Dragoons just as they arrived within range of the Lancers' flags and the Dragoons taking possession of the ball had an exciting run down to the Lancers'. End Ritson struck for goal and scored. The Dragoons maintained a vigorous attack on the Lancers' posts and Ritson scored two further goals in rapid sucession and shortly after a very fast chukker wound up.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS. 3 goals
32ND LANCERS ..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.

The instant the ball was in play the Dragoons carried it along to the Lancers flags and Humphrey having got on the ball hit a goal. The Lancers next missed some fine opportunities when the ball was well within range of the Dragoons' posts and the Dragoons, taking immediate advantage of the situation, cleared with the ball to the Lancers' end where Ritson hit a drive for the goal and scored almost on point of time.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.. 2 goal
32ND LANCERS ..... nil.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

After three minutes' uneventful play the Lancers worked up to the Dragoons' end where a fine long shot by Sherwood Smith resulted in a goal. The Dragoons returned the compliment. A minute later and the next instant the Lancers had another run up to the Dragoons' posts and shot the ball through when the chukker was up.

DRAGOONS ..... 1 goal
32ND LANCERS ..... 2 goals.

SIXTH CHUKKER.

The Dragoons went away at once and Humphrey hitting up to Ritson the latter shot for goal but missed. But a minute later Colmore was on to the ball and hitting up to Smith, the latter scored. On changing ends the Dragoons at once cleared to the Lancers' end where Ritson with a fine flank movement turned his opportunity into a goal. The next minute, Lancers got a penalty hit for a foul against the Dragoons but failed to take advantage. The chukker and game was up the next instant.

DRAGOONS .....11 goals
32ND LANCERS ..... 4 goals.

POONA HORSE V. 20TH CAVALRY.

To the surprise of everybody, and more particularly of those who had

16. (Tues.) 6h. 25m. 6h. 41 m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full

Poona only a few months ago, this game proved practically a walk over for the Poona Horse. The 20th Cavalry had a great reputation to lose in the field but they appeared so be hopelessly out of form from beginning to end and, to make matters worse, their mounts were clearly inferior to those of the Poona Horse. The result was they hardly had a look in right through the game. The Poona Horse opened their account from the second chukker and went on scoring without much hinderance while the Cavalry continued to hold only one goal on their sheet. Finally the Poona Horse stood victors by 7 goals to one goal.

THE GAME.

Poona Horse, 20th Cavalry.—Capt. Raymond; 1 Mr. B. H. Oconell, 2; Capt. Alderson, 2; Mr. A. A. B. Johnstone, 3; Capt. Hinebrand, back; Capt. Chaytor, back; Capt. Lucas, back; Mr. J. A. Collumn, umpires; Major Anderson and Major Anderson and Major Wood.

First Chukker.

No sooner they started and the Cavalry were making straight for the Poona Horse's ports Collums pony came down and threw him, but he pluckily remounted and played on. Fast and exciting gallops, from end to end followed till Hindebrand got on to the ball at the Cavalry end and attempted a long shot which unfortunately went wide. The Cavalry subsequently worked down to the opposite direction where Collum hit up to Chaytor who missed his stroke as he let drive for goal and then the Poona Horse had the base in midfield.

POONA HORSE ..... nil.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

Second Chukker.

The Cavalry took up the attack. Johnston having hit up to Chaytor who made straight for the goal but the Poona Horse promptly galloped ahead and saved the situation. A penalty was next given against the Cavalry but the Poona Horse failed to turn it to account. But the Poona Horse continued to worry the Cavalry at the latter's end. Lucas knocked up a goal without much ado. A minute later the chukker closed.

POONA HORSE ..... 1 goal.
20TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

Third Chukker.

The Cavalry were the first to get away with the ball and Chaytor pouncing upon the ball made a somewhat sensational trip for goal. From long range the ball dribbled against the post and dribbled out. A penalty was next given against the Cavalry but the shot by Raymond proved ineffective but the next moment the Poona Horse had a run down from mid-field and Lucas taking charge of the ball at long range shot it through on point of time.

POONA HORSE ..... 1 goal.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

Fourth Chukker.

On resumption of play they galloped all over the field till Alderson got a hit of the ball at the Cavalry end and shot for goal but the shot went wide by a couple of inches. Johnson for the Cavalry was not on to the ball and charging down to mid-field with the Poona Horse in full chase got within range of the goal but missed in his attempt to score when the Poona Horse cleared back to their appointment's end. Here Collum found his chance and hit a goal.

The Poona Horse at once made a dash for the Cavalry flags and a second goal was scored almost on point of time.

POONA HORSE ..... 2 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

Settling down to work at the Poona Horse's end, the Poona Horse manoeuvered down to the Cavalry flags where Chartor took possession of the ball and attempted a long shot for goal but missed in the attempt. The Poona Horse next cut out the pace down to the opposite direction where. Lucas had a shy at the goal, but failed to score.

POONA HORSE ..... nil.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.

SIXTH CHUKKER.

The moment the ball was in play the Poona Horse took up the attack but were speedily driven back to midfield. They however, made a very determined attack and scored three goals in rapid succession when the chukker and game wound up.

POONA HORSE ..... 7 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... nil.
The game.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

THE TETRARCH'S PHENOMENAL FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Intense interest centred in the Champagne Stakes to-day, The Tetrarch beating Stornoway in a canter by three lengths. They are the best two-year-olds. The result maintains The Tetrarch's phenomenal form and its unbeaten record.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that a woollen factory was opened at Kabul last month, Mr. Miller being in charge. The Amir is increasing the number of India's medical men in his service. Dr. Allah Jawaya, now on leave at Lahore, is taking four qualified men back with him to Kabul.

FOOTBALL.

nnished the last two crops of 16 and 14 million bales with the present price

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 3; B.A.C., 1.

After rather a long interval, the Harwood League was resumed yesterday; there still being a number of matches to be played before the exact positions of several teams can be decided. It was a fine evening and the ground was in perfect condition but there was a very poor attendance. Naturally enough the Rovers' Tournament has detracted a great deal from the interest of watching local matches, which cannot be expected to reproduce the form of the big affair.

As was fairly confidently expected, the Bombay Gymkhana proved to be too good for the Bombay Athletic, who are now no more a combination of three teams. There were many exciting moments when both sides promised to score, and a number of very easy chances were missed; players in some instances failing when they only had the goal-keeper to beat. It was also fairly obvious that they had not troubled to keep fit during the interval, and in the latter stages there was slackness in following up. Neither team was fully represented, and the Athletic played one short throughout. On the general run of play, the winners should have put up a bigger margin, many passes going unexpected right across the goal mouth. Heemskerk did not have an uninterrupted view of the goal against him, the backs tackled well but lacked pace, halves were good as were Moir, Adams and Evans at forward, but weak in front of goal. Rockley, on the other side, had no chance with the shots that scored, the backs worked hard if Templeton takes the man too much instead of the ball. Their halves were rather weak and slack but,—Templeton and F. Rockley did very well forward, the latter frequently dangerous in the second half; the man short telling rather severely against them.

THE PLAY.

Play was of a very even nature, mainly in mid-field. A glorious chance was missed when Templeton got clear away, but with only the goalkeeper to beat shot to the left. The Gymkhana now pressed hard, Barrett and Rollo feeding their forwards, but they proved weak near goal. Adams got up promisingly and forced a corner which was cleared to the other end where Templeton shot wide. Soon after Moir did likewise when clear on his own. Pressure was kept up on the B.A.C. goal, then Rollo giving to Evans he centred well and Moir had no difficulty in netting.

An individual run by Moir ended in a corner cleared. Then from a run by Rockley the ball went behind, to come out to Smith. He sent along the touch line to Evans, who beat Templeton and shot well; the ball going in over A. Rockley's hands.

The Athletic got up promisingly, but Rollo cleared in time. Smith again set Evans going and he gave to Moir, but his shot went straight to Rockley. Half time:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... 2 goals.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.

A run to each end, Robinson forcing Kilby to a corner, which Waddams cleared. Then Moir got away and centred well, Adams beat Templeton, but Rockley got it away. This he did again from a shot by Moir, two off-rides and "hands" given against the Gymkhana, clearing a corner, Moir and Rollo combined very well, the former bricking both Walton and Rockley to score easily.

Coming up from the kick off, the Athletic pressed, but Heemskerk cleared Rockley's shot. The latter and Belton were dangerous, Waddams interposing. Pearson put in a run to be bowled over by Templeton, Moir then shooting wide. The Gymkhana kept at it, but a corner was cleared and foul given against Rollo. At the other end Rockley was off-side. A long centre by Evans saw Adams with a clear goal before him and no back near, but after unsicking he shot straight to Rockley, who also saved from Moir. F. Rockley then got clear away between the backs, and before Barrett could get at him sent a fine shot just under the bar.

He was again dangerous a moment later, shooting close to the right from an angle. Again the ball came to him, but the shot went just outside. Adams tested Rockley, then winded for a time in charging Walton's kick down, after which he shot to the left when well placed. Full time arrived with the score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... 3 goals.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Simmonds and Kilby, backs; Waddams, Barrett and Rollo, halves; Pearson, Adams, Moir, Osborne-Smith and Evans, forwards.

Bombay Athletic:—A. Rockley, goal; C. Templeton and Walton, backs; Butt, Knight and Schultz, halves; F. Rockley, Belton, H. Templeton, and Robinson, forwards.

Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

A press communique states: The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. L. T. Watkins, M. A. of Corpus Christie College, Cambridge, to the Indian Educational Service as Headmaster of the Government High School, Peshawar.

FOOTBALL IN POONA.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS (4) BEAT NORFOLKS (1).

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 10.

The draw between the above teams was played on to-day. The attendance was poor owing to the Polo Tournament, but amongst the spectators were many officers.

The Lancs. to-day asserted their superiority though the Norfolks also played a remarkably good game. A penalty kick was awarded to each of the teams which resulted in a goal for the Lancs, but in favour for the visitors. In the second half the Norfolks courage appeared to wane, their custodian failing to save even a very easy goal. Towards the end however, they recovered themselves and played up, but it was too late. The match resulted in a victory for the Lancs by 4 goals to 1.

From the kick off the Norfolks took the offensive and by good passing entered their opponent's domain and drew blood. On resuming the Lancs against desperate resistance got away to the Norfolks' territory and were awarded a penalty kick which resulted in a goal. Immediaty after the Norfolks also succeeded in obtaining a penalty kick, but the Lancs' custodian saved a most difficult shot. The Lancs gaining confidence by this stroke of luck, took the offensive and passing splendidly scored. Half time scores:—

L. N. LANCS ..... 2 goals.
NORFOLKS ..... 1 goal.

On restarting the Norfolks again took the offensive with the object of equalising and some desperate play took place, but the Lancs' goalkeeper proved too much for them, saving three successive attempts at the citadel.

At this stage the Lancs sallied forth with repeated volleys, but met with determined opposition which did not however, prevent them from securing another goal which they followed with another within two minutes. The Lancs' success drove their opponents to desperation and the Norfolks played all they could to score, but their rushes ended in failure, the Lancs' custodian on one occasion jumping almost up to the bar to save. When the whistle piped the Lancs were very deservingly declared the victors.

Final scores:—

L. N. LANCS ..... 4 goals
NORFOLKS ..... 1 goal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

A MODERATE ATTENDANCE.

Probably owing to the Nasik Golf Week and to some extent that the Bombay Gymkhana were down to play in the Football League, entries and attendance were very moderate at the Mad Sports meeting yesterday. Fortunately the ill effects of the morning's rain had ample time to wear off, and the ground was in ideal condition for these mounted events. There were therefore no mishaps and quite an entertaining afternoon's sport was enjoyed. Unfortunately owing to lack of entries, the Ladies event, Tilting at the Ring, fell through; but there were enough in the others to provide plenty of interest.

In the first there was rather a poor exhibition, competitors finding the dual task of Tilting at the Ring and Tent-pegging difficult. Baird was the only one to be successful at both, and ran out rather an easy winner.

Entries did not sumce to have a separate event for horses and ponies in the Individual Jumping, all six going together. Allum on Hansi was expected to win this, but his mount refused at the box jump and was thus out of it. It rested between Morris's Jonny Lad and Pearson's Buccaneer. They were sent round a second time, when the former can scarcely be said to have made a mistake. Buccaneer, however, hit the in-and-out badly and dislodged a brick from the wall. Consequently Stuffy Lad won with some ease on this run.

There was the usual amusement added to excitement over the Musical Chairs, the field of eight dropping out till the two finalists remained to decide for which the Band would stop at an opportune moment. As a matter of fact, Wallace had all the luck in this respect, but presumably he had driven his foot too far home in the stirrup. He was unable to dismount smartly when conveniently placed near the chair so Kennedy profited by the delay.

Another excellent finish was seen in the Scurry, there being two false starts before they were eventually sent away. Landon on Kimms got the best of it with Buccaneer next and Lincoln in close attendance. A furlong from home Kimms shot out with a clear lead of about four lengths, but Buccaneer finished too strong for him and pipped him on the post by what must have been a very short head. The Nut was about a length behind them, and thus lost his owner a sporting little gamble over the merits of this one as compared with Kimms.

Finally Running the Gauntlet, in which the ladies proved less successful at flying shots than before. Baird and Wallace were returned a dead-heat with neither marked. As to insist on competitors sitting bolt upright would take away from the advantage of horsemanship, it has been suggested that the ladies stand near the jump and help them as they take it. This seems worthy of consideration.

Results were as follows:—

(1) TILTING THE RING AND TENT PEGGING. Competitors to take the ring first, then go over a jump and finally take a single peg.

Mr. A. E. Baird 1
" ex-4 " 12½
" American 60's 16½
" Egyptian 60's 17½
Mr. N. M. Morris 1
Mr. E. G. Pearson 2

(3) MUSICAL CHAIR.—Conditions same as before.

Mr. E. Kennedy 1
Mr. A. Wallace 2

(4) SCURRY.

Mr. E. G. Pearson's BUCCANEER Owner 1
Mr. K. B. Roger's KIMMS, Mr. Landon 2
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's THE NUT, Owner 3
Six ran.

(5) RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.—Ladies' Nomination, Men to ride over a hurdle and ladies to throw chalked tennis balls at them. Men to wear dark coats, and the one with least chalk marks to win.

Mr. A. E. Baird 1
Mr. A. E. Baird 1
Mr. A. Wallace 1

INDIANS AND THE P. W. D.

THE EDITOR, OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following in reply to Mr. C. E. Johnson's letter of the 1st instant. Jealousy should have been the last accusation to be flung at me by him and I am far from referring to it any longer in this connection. All I say that Indians ought to be treated fairly.

I have great admiration for Englishmen and their abilities in the engineering science. But it must be agreed that among Englishmen there are also "third rate men" as among Indians, French, Russians or any other people on the face of this earth, and I do contend that not a few Englishmen holding fat salaried and responsible positions in the Indian P. W. D. are third rate men, compared with many Indians and other Englishmen in that service, or as compared with the able Englishmen in England who never care to come here. I hope it has been repeated by Englishmen often enough before the Services Commission that the best men of Britain are not attracted to India under the present conditions.

Again, what are we to understand by Lord Sydenham's suggestion that the Bombay University ought to invite professors from the British Universities to come here at certain times of the year to deliver courses of able lectures on their respective subjects to our young men? Did he not mean that first rate English professors with superior knowledge of their subjects cannot be tempted to come and reside amongst us for a number of years, and they should therefore be invited to come and lecture to us here at least for short periods?

It is idle to deny that an Englishman and an Indian of equal efficiency would never serve in India on equal salaries. The Englishman will always demand more and he cannot do otherwise. Hence I think that an Indian should be given the preference as against an Englishman, whenever the former is qualified to do certain work and where appointments are made by arbitrary nomination Seriously to contend that Indians cannot be found to hold many of the responsible positions in the P. W. D. that are at present held by Englishmen is futile and has been proved to be so.

With regard to the allegations in the said reply to my letter that Indian engineers are not as practical as English the same is not at all borne out by facts. English engineers taken into the convenanted branch of the Indian P. W. D. are found on their first arival to be no more practical on the irrigation works of Northern India than the fresh recruits from Rurkee. Perhaps the latter are superior.

Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that there does not exist the alleged lack of qualified and "practically" able Indians. Then, I say they must be made just as the English engineers have been made. They must be given responsible posts where they can carry out the large and daring projects of the kind that have given English engineers the great experience they possess and have made them what they are. The scant opportunity that has up to now been given to Indians has been well taken advantage of and the production of a Vishweshwarya, to mention only one, is no mean achievement. Further, I may mention that engineering science is much older in India than in any part of Europe, as is being proved from day to-day by archaeologists.

It is high time for cultured Indians to make a vigorous protest against this practice of getting Englishmen when equally capable Indians are available here in India.

Yours etc.

P. B. P.

Bombay, September 8.

It is understood that the vacancy in the Railway Board due to Mr. Wood's retirement will not be filled pending the re-organisation of the Board. The Secretary of State's Orders on the matter will be awaited.

A Burdwan correspondent writes:—"An Anglo-Indian passenger travelling with a lady in a second class carriage of 23 Up-passenger train on the loop line of the East Indian Railway was arrested about ten day ago by the Government Railway Police at Naihati on a charge of rashly and negligently causing the death of a railway waterman by pushing him off the foot-board of second class carriage at Sianthia Station. The man was arrested but released on bail.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MATHIAS.—On the 9th September, at Jacob Circle, Bombay, the wife of B. E. Mathias, Griffiths Agency, of a son. Both doing well.

SHAW.—On the 27th August, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lewin, "The Palms," "Newtown, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. E. Shaw, Reserve Inspector of Police, Waltair, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARTER—WAKEFIELD.—On the 28th of August, 1913, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, George Lovelace Carter, I.C.S., to Ivy, daughter of the late G. E. Wakefield, Punjab Commission, and Mrs. Wakefield, "Charlemont," Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS.—At St. George's Hospital Bombay, on 8th September, 1913, Thomas Chambers, aged 70 years. (English papers please copy.)

MEHTA.—Bai Virbaijee, widow of Sorabji Nowroji Mehta and mother of Nowroji, Kaikhoshro and Dhunjishaw Mehta, aged 76, died 9th September, Churni Road, Mathew Rd., Girgaum.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Third Day, Poona.

FRIDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, September 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Fourth Day, Poona.

MONDAY, September 15.

Quadrangular Cricket Match between winners of the two foregoing matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Agricultural Conference at the Council Hall, Poona.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

Grand Ballard Concert.—Y. M. C. A. Hll, Fort, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 11, 1913.

THE LIABILITY OF MOTORISTS.

It is not surprising that the result of the recent case, commonly known as the Deolali Motor Fatality, in the Bombay High Court, has attracted wide attention in India and is causing no little concern to motorists. Before this case occurred there was probably not one motorist in a hundred in India, who knew that he was legally responsible, in the sense of being liable to damages, for any injury that might occur to any friend or relative enjoying the hospitality of his motor car, if it could be shown that his negligence as a driver was responsible for the accident. Yet this is what has occured in the much discussed case of Batliwalla v. Wadia. In this case the defendant was driving a party of relatives and friends in his White steam car from Deolali to Igatpuri. On the way there is a level crossing which, as Mr. Justice Batchelor said in the judgment in the Appeal Court, "admittedly is such as needs some degree of care to pass in safety." To speak more plainly, it is such a level crossing as is an invitation to danger—one of those crossings with which railway companies are allowed with more or less impunity to endanger public roads. However that may be, the fact is that this particular crossing not only itself turns to the left somewhat abruptly from the road, but is immediately followed by another sharp turn to the right, which is invisible to an approaching driver until he is practically over the level crossing; and his view is further impeded by a railway gateman's lodge. According to the defendant's case, when he was approaching the crossing, the right hand gates were closed so that he had to pass through the left hand gates, his course being fatally hampered in consequence. Mr. Justice MacLeod in the lower Court and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor in the Appeal Court did not accept this version, but held that all four gates were thrown open to the defendant's passage. The evidence on the point was conflicting and it seems to us that the Judges went rather far in accepting with such certainty the latter version of what occurred when the defendant passed through the gates. But, whether the gates were all opened or not, it seems that the defendant approached and passed through them at an accelerated speed because he knew that a train was approaching. Here again, however, there was a conflict of evidence, the defendant stating that he did not accelerate his speed until reaching the first rail of the crossing, while the plaintiff's witnesses declared that he came up to it at high speed. The Judges again held that the version offered by the plaintiff's evidence was the correct one. The result was that the defendant's car, instead of taking the turn to the right, left the road and ran, or jumped, down the bank to the left into a paddy field. All the occupants were thrown out and more or less seriously injured, with the exception of the defendant himself, while one little girl was killed and the plaintiff received such grave injuries that he is likely to remain a cripple for the rest of his life.

The Judges held that the defendant's negligence and carelessness were such that "putting the law as to his responsibility most favourably to him it was impossible to acquit him of liability." and that he was guilty of gross negligence amounting to culpable default. As we have already mentioned, the public generally assume that a man who is offering the hospitality of a conveyance to his friends, is not in the same position as regards liability as if he were plying for hire as a professional driver. But the law is that as a volunteer he was bound to act to the best of his skill, which must be such as a person skilled in such matters may reasonably be expected to possess. Mr. Justice Batchelor in his judgment quoted the case of Wilson v. Brett. In that case the defendant, who was skilled in the management and driving of horses, actually rode the plaintiff's horse gratuitously in order to show it off for sale. He let it down and broke its knee, The Judges in that case held that "The defendant was shown to be a person conversant with horses and was, therefore, bound to use such care and skill as a person conversant with horses might be expected to use. If he did not, he was guilty of negligence. The whole effect of what was said by the learned Judge, as to the distinction between this case and that of a borrower, was this that this particular defendant being in fact a person of competent skill was, in fact, in the same situation as that of a borrower who in point of law represents to the lender that he is a person of competent skill. In the case of a gratuitous bailee when his professional situation is such as to imply the possession of competent skill he is equally liable for the neglect to use it."

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, following this judgment, held, that the defendant Wadia was a person of competent skill in driving a motor car, and that he did not exercise such skill as a person skilled in driving motor cars might reasonably be expected to possess. They, therefore, upheld the decision of Mr. Justice MacLeod, merely reducing the damages of Rs. 38,000 awarded in the lower court by the sum of Rs. 2,000. While we need not question the reasonableness of the amount of damages awarded, seeing the extent to which the plaintiff has suffered by the accident, one cannot withhold a certain amount of sympathy from the defendant, who took his friends out for a drive in all good faith, acted to the best of his ability in a moment of emergency, and now finds himself convicted of culpable negligence and mulcted in a heavy sum. The matter is a very important one for drivers of motor cars, for the most skillful driver is liable in an emergency to do the wrong thing, and, moreover, the number of people who are capable of retaining a perfectly clear recollection of the exact circumstances before, during and after the occurrence of an accident is very few. Every motor driver must therefore take the risk, even if he be in reality blameless, that the weight of evidence may go against him in a court of law. People will begin to wonder how far they are justified in offering the hospitality of their motor car to friends and relatives, and motorists need not be blamed, in future, if, before taking anyone for a drive they obtain some sort of acquittance of liability for accidents.

ENGLAND AND INDIA—A CONTRAST.

At the meeting of the Imperial Council on Monday Sir T. R. Wynne, in answer to a question by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said that he did not propose to associate the non-official public with railway officers in all enquiries into railway accidents. The Chairman of the Railway Board then entered into an elaborate explanation of the official procedure on these occasions in order to remove a "very erroneous impression that "an enquiry into railway accidents is left solely to the railway officers of the line on which it occurs and that the matter ends there." If anything were required to bring home to us the extent to which the Railway Board are out of touch with public opinion this remark would be sufficient for the purpose. Nobody, as far as we are aware, has ever been under this erroneous impression, and there was no necessity for Sir T. R. Wynne's lengthy recital of the number of people who have to be apprised by telegram of a "serious railway accident," how many officials will be warned of the date and place of the enquiry, and that the Railway Board will ultimately get all the papers and "carefully consider the whole case." This is all beside the point. What the public demand and what the Railway Board ought to ensure is that the enquiry should not be held at all by the officials of the company concerned; a useful alternative being the suggestion contained in Sir Fazulbhoy's question,—that representatives of the non-official public should be associated with railway officers holding an enquiry. The case of the Boregaon disaster was essentially one in which the enquiry should have been held by an authority independent of the company. As things stand at present in India, there is machinery for the prosecution of offending railway employees, but none to deal with the company,—which ought to be placed on its defence from the very first,—until the matter comes to be "carefully considered" by the Railway Board, a body which is singularly pachydermatous as regards public opinion. We commend the attention of the chairman of the Railway Board and the Agents and Managers of all the lines in India to the Reuter's telegram published on Monday, as follows:

The Board of Trade Inspector has made the inquiry into the Aisgill disaster public, in deference to the general demand therefor.

The General Manager of the Midland Railway attended the inquiry in order to urge that the proceedings be fully reported.

In England the inquiry is held by a Government Inspector, and he takes note of the public demand for an open court. In India we should be grateful to achieve even this, but we can hardly hope that the day is yet in sight when the General Manager of an Indian Railway will attend an enquiry "in order to urge that the proceedings be fully reported."

MOSLEM COMMUNITIES AND HINDU LAW.

The extraordinary rapidity with which Islam spread over large portions of the world in the first two centuries of the Hejira is easily explained, if due regard is had to the original purity of the doctrine which imposed few irksome restrictions on its professors. The acceptance of Muhammad's teachings did not destroy the social fabric of the quondam pagan nation. It did not interfere with its cherished beliefs even as regards the world to come, except in a few salient principles. And the Moslem peoples have always shown great adaptability to the new dogma. In Persia, for instance, for centuries, few articles of the creed of the faithful were entirely abandoned. According to Darmesteter the whole spiritual transformation consisted in substitution of the Aryan name of God by the Semitic, the replacement of the old prophet of Iran by Muhammad, and the old national sacred formula by the *Kalima* in Arabic. Beyond this surface change the ancient country progressed or retrogressed on its immemorial social and political lines. Similar phenomena have been observed in minute detail in Africa by Goldzeher. But the example of India is perhaps at once the most telling and perplexing. There are Moslem communities among us who employ the same language with the Hindus bear the same personal names, perform identical ritual and ceremonies on many important occasions between the cradle and the grave, live in perfect amity with the Hindus, and yet pride themselves on passing for Moslems without exciting the envy or hatred of their great impassive neighbours. Some of these communities are amenable to the Hindu law only. Now, whether the ingenious but complicated system of the ancient jurists of India, based on the joint family-system and depriving an individual of his right to dispose of his property under a will, are consistent with the steady advance of a progressive community, it is for such Moslem social bodies to decide. Certain it is that our law courts have often to adjudicate matters which would admit of easier solution were the Moslem Law applicable to them. The two wealthy denominations of Moslems mostly settled in the Presidency, who are yet governed by the Hindu Law, are the Khojas and the Memons. The hardships to which they are, by this anomaly, subjected were strikingly illustrated by a suit in which an exhaustive judgment was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman. Two Khoja brothers sued their grandfather, uncle and and father praying, among other things that it be decided that certain properties and business belonged to a joint and undivided family and that their rights therein be ascertained and declared. The learned Judge found that none of the plaintiffs nor their father had contributed in any way to the family fortune. One plaintiff was a disabled individual incapable of earning for himself. His father was equally a useless member of society. Hence it was clear that, apart from the special features of the Hindu joint-family law, these plaintiffs had no shadow of moral right to share in the earnings or acquisitions of their energetic uncle. According to the ruling in an old lawsuit, probably the first of its kind, in the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone, it was decided that where there has been a nucleus of joint family property, all subsequent additions and acquisitions by any member of the family, while still living in union with the rest, immediately take the imprint of the nucleus, and are joint family property, liable to be divided on a partition between the then existing members of the joint family. In the case before Mr. Justice Beaman it was open to the uncle Ismail to show that his self-acquisitions were independent of the nucleus. But it was difficult and practically impossible for him to establish that all he had earned did not originate from the first common nucleus. The attention of the communities concerned will be attracted to the learned judge's observation that "Judicial decisions have laid down sweeping propositions which have had an extremely disastrous influence upon the flourishing and wealthy Khoja and Memon sects, and have gone far beyond any needed or hitherto known application of the rule that a proved special custom may override the general law," His Lordship was convinced that the application of the law of the Joint Hindu Family with all its legal incidents to the commercial fortunes of the Khoja was a very great and ever growing hardship. Mr. Justice Beaman endorses the view of Westropp that "it would be most desirable that Government should take steps, as was done in the case of the Parsis, to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views." At present the Memons and Khojas are presumed to be amenable to the Hindu Law in all matters of succession and inheritance, but in all other respects they are supposed to be governed by the Mahomedan Law. Mr. Justice Beaman came to the conclusion that the plaint disclosed no cause of action and ought to be dismissed. The implied prohibition against the making of wills under the existing uncertainty of the law to which the go-ahead Gujarati Moslems are subject has been brought home to them in this important judgment.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Lady Pentland and Staff left Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday. Sir Elliot, Lady and Miss Colvin and Mrs. Blackham arrived at Viceregal Lodge on the same day as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Lady Carmichael and Staff, arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. There was a meeting of the Legislative Council at 11 a.m. Lady Hardinge is giving an "At Home" to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at Annandale on the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. Her Excellency will also be very pleased to see all the parents of the children.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Jackson, A.D.C., were the guests of Colonel Tollard and officers of the 29th Lancers stationed at Ghorpuri at dinner last night and General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General Aitkin and Mrs. Aitkin were the additional guests. **After dinner, the party moved from the Mess to the Sports ground to witness some sensational torchlight displays by the Mess of the regiment which included a Victoria Cross race over blazing hurdles, tent-pegging by sections, while the pegs were on fire and a semaphore display which was really magnificent.**

Congratulatory Dinner to Education Member.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will entertain Sir Harcourt Butler at a congratulatory dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Simla, on the 16th instant. The Maharaja will preside.

King Constantine's Indiscretion.

Our anticipation that King Constantine's speech at the German manœuvres would give offence to France has been quickly verified. It is hardly surprising that some of the French papers should demand the recall of the French Mission headed by General Eydoux, which has done so much for the Greek army. It is significant that the French press complain that King Constantine's attitude towards the officers of the French Mission is very different from that of his father, while The Queen of Greece is a sister of the Kaiser, and her German proclivities have not hitherto made her notably popular in Athens.

The Money Market.

The caution that should be exercised in accepting the representation of any particular section of the trading community as to stringency in the money market, and basing on this demands for assistance from the Government treasuries is well illustrated by a statement in the weekly letter contributed by a commercial correspondent to the "Pioneer." Commenting on the fact that the Bank of Bengal rate remains at 5 per cent. and that a further advance is not far off, he adds that "in the open market money is in quite good demand at 3½ per cent. for one month and 2¾ per cent. for three months with the number of borrowers on the increase, but so far there is enough money to meet all comers without inconvenience."

The Public and Private Parks.

Queen Alexandra recently opened the gardens and grounds of Sandringham to the public for one day in each week, thus following the example of several owners of large estates in England. No less than half a dozen instances are to be noted within the last few weeks of the owners of beautiful places thus giving the public facilities for enjoying recreation and taking advantage of the historical associations which are a feature of most of these large estates in England. "The Times," commenting on this, opines that, if lists could be compiled, the number of owners who extend these privileges would be found to be in a majority over those who do not. In the majority of instances the permission is given for a special day of the week or, as is sometimes the case, for a portion of the year, but a few owners are even more generous than this, and there is at least one great private Park in the county of Gloucester which is open to the public all the year round. Sometime ago there was an agitation in Calcutta for the opening of the grounds of Government House to the public during the season in which the Viceroy was not in residence, and the same demand has been renewed since Lord Carmichael took over the residence. It certainly seems a pity that in the large Presidency towns, like Bombay and Calcutta, the beautiful grounds of the official residences of the respective Governors should be closed for more than half the year.

Mr. Bhurgiri's Bill.

The Government of India have been considering the Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri's Bill for Moslem eduction in Sind, and it is understood that they have been unable to accept the principle of the measure. The Bill is now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council and it may now be taken for granted that the Provincial Government will oppose the measure during further stages of the Bill in the Bombay Council.

Imperial Legislative Council Programme.

The last meeting of the autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held at Simla on the 17th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside, and it is understood will address the Council. The programme is not yet ready but the provisional programme is as follows: As mentioned yesterday, Mr. Ali Imam will, move that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments be taken into consideration and passed. He will also move that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 be taken into consideration and passed. Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1899. He will also introduce a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments, and a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles in British India.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday only one attack of plague was reported in Bombay City, while there were no fresh cases of either cholera or small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 79, as compared with [illegible] of the corresponding period of [illegible] year, and 74 of that of the year [illegible]. Out of 1,431 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday were found to be plague-infected.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Deportation for Cocaine Smugglers.

"The Statesman":—The Bengal Government would be showing a true appreciation of the evils resulting from the cocaine habit by introducing a stringent measure for the punishment of offenders. There would be little difficulty in passing a Bill of this character, since no member of the Council could object to a project of law having such a desirable end in view. The deportation Regulation, moreover, might well be brought into operation in the case of any European who is discovered a second time to be engaged in smuggling cocaine.

A Magistrate's Testimony.

The "Leader" of Allahabad urges those papers which vehemently oppose that most urgently needed of reforms, the separation of Judicial from Executive functions, and pretend that no inconvenience is felt by the people by reason of the present arrangement, to read the observations of Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, a former deputy magistrate, at the recent public meeting at Madras. According to the "Madras Mail":

Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur said that the experiment of relieving tahsildars of their magisterial work had worked smoothly, and he could not understand why a similar separation of functions should not be allowed to take place in the case of other officers. He also endorsed Mr. Ramchandra's Iyer's remarks as to how vakils were avoided by magistrates, who had got all sorts of work to do. He had himself been a magistrate and had not been fere from that sort of feeling. He knew of instances where batches of summary suits had been dismissed for the absence of plaintiff and in his profession as a barrister, he knew a magistrate who, feeling him to be troublesome, adjourned a case to a camp 25 miles away from a railway station. Though the speaker was not a stranger to such a trick, he was obliged to give up that case altogether.

The Mosiem Deputation.

"Indu Prakash".—We are not given any definite information as to the specific errands of the Moslem deputation gone in such haste to England of Messrs. Sayad Vazir Hassan the Hon. Secretary to the All-India Moslem League and Mahomed Ali of the "Comrade." They wish the Indian Moslem point of view should be better understood in England. Is that in regard to the extra-territorial sympathy of the Indian Moslems for the Turks and the Persians? If so, we do not know how there can be complete accord between these two gentlemen and H. H. the Aga Khan with whom and with Mr. S. Ameer Ali they say they intend to co-work. There would be difficulty in regard to matters of All-India interest, in regard to which Messrs. Hasan and Mahomed Ali talk of coworking with Mr. Gokhale. We believe it is mostly in connection with the Cawnpur mosque affair that this deputation has gone. Whatever they gain *re* mosques or *re* England's patronage to the Turks or the Persians, we shall but hail in cheer and gladness. We only wish they do not push forth the question of pressing the demand for the extension of the principle of separate representation to Municipal bodies. If the Moslems were but to respond to Hindu feeling in this one matter, what a tremendous strength will that give to the cause of Hindu-Moslem Unity?

Maud Allan and India.

"Madras Mail."—Calcutta papers and certain London journals are protesting excitedly against Miss Maud Allan's visit to India, and we need not be surprised if they go a little too far: there is historical precedent for people losing their heads when Salome dances. Our own opinion is milder. Twenty years ago we should have joined very vigorously in such a protest. . . . But by this time what with the visits to India of less celebrated European performers, the exhibition of cinematographic films in this country and the visits paid by large numbers of Indians to England and the Continent, circumstances have changed. On the one hand, whatever mischief may result from misunderstanding in India of an art which in Europe is at least as legitimate and estimable as acting has already been done. On the other hand, no doubt, many of the class of Indians who would be drawn to the performances have learned to take a rather different view themselves, or at least to understand that any considerable European *danseuse* aims at giving her public a purely æsthetic satisfaction. . . . We do not see how Miss Allan can be prevented from performing in India, without putting on her a cruel stigma, and if, as is expected, she comes to Madras, we shall criticise her dancing entirely from an artistic standpoint.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Hindu Marriage Reform League will be held in Simla on Saturday next. Among the speakers who are likely to take part are the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. V. R. Pandit, Lala Shadi Lall, Lala Harkison Lall, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyia, Sardar Jogendra Singh and Miss Carrie Tennant.

GREEK KING'S INDISCRETION.

INDIGNATION IN FRANCE.

A PIQUANT SITUATON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

piquant situation has been caused e speeches of the Kaiser and g Constantine yesterday. The lat- r visits Paris shortly but even official circles say it is difficult to forecast what reception will be accorded him owing to the indignation in Paris. France has been proud of her officers reorganising the Greek Army and the brilliant superiority of its French weapons. Moreover, France supported Greek claims even against Russia.

SUGGESTED RECALL OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The irritation of the French papers with King Constantine is unabated.

Some demand the recall of General Eydoux and other French military organisers in the service of Greece, whose engagement has just been extended for two years.

The papers say that King Constantine's attitude towards them is very different from his father's, while the Queen ignores everything French. They ask will Germany support Greek claims to the islands held at present by Italy.

COMMON AIMS AND ENEMIES.

The German press gives prominence to an extract from Athens papers explaining that Greece and Germany have common aims and common enemies.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

SIGNIFICANT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORTLAND (Maine), Sept. 9.

A Republican has been elected to Congress with a plurality of 553 over a Democrat, with a Progressive a poor third. Previously, President Wilson had a plurality of 1,426 over Mr. Roosevelt with a Republican third.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

INTERIM REPORT TO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter understands that the *interim* report of the Chamberlain Commission will be issued in the next few days. The report will be purely formal and will contain no recommendations. It will consist entirely of the evidence taken in London.

It is not known whether there will be simultaneous publication of the report in India.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

CROSS-CHANNEL CARGO TRAFFIC UPSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The strike in Dublin, which still continues, is upsetting the cross-channel cargo traffic. The London and North Western Railway's boats, unable to discharge their cargo at Dublin, have returned to Holyhead where they are discharging. Goods are being returned to senders by rail.

BAD SPINNING IN COTTON TRADE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A conference of employers and operatives, presided over by Sir Charles Macara at Manchester, has effected a settlement of the dispute regarding bad spinning in the cotton trade, which has lasted seven months. Twenty mills have been closed.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

RETURN VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A Russian fleet of five battleships and four cruisers will arrive at Portland on the 13th instant, returning the visit of the British squadron to Russia in 1912.

AZAMGARH TRAGEDY.

HOW EUROPEAN ZEMINDAR MET HIS DEATH.

STORY OF CONSPIRACY.

UNUSUAL POLICE METHODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The following are the details of the Azamgarh tragedy:—

Mr. Lawrence Barber was a zamindar and lived in his bungalow at Pachham Patti in the manner which recalls the by-gone age. He was on bad terms with some of his neighbours, especially two brothers Ramswamy Singh and Srinivas Singh. On 10th May last Mr. Barber obtained a decree against Ramswmy Singh and his brother and he celebrated this success in an extravagant oriental fashion. He fed hundreds of "faqirs," had "katha" recited and held a nautch party. Among others with whom Mr. Barber was at enmity were two men named Raghunath Ahir, a cultivator, and Gopi Ahir, a labourer, and also two servants of Ramswami Singh, named Dambar and Bittan. The last named was a man who in addition to his wife kept two mistresses, and it is stated that a few months back Mr. Barber put gross public affront upon one of Bittan's mistresses. This roused the fury of the man and he resolved to kill Mr. Barber. He associated Dambar with himself and the latter undertook to concoct a plan for the murder. Two attempts of the conspirators failed. Before making the third and the fatal attempt the conspirators secured the co-operation of Mr. Barber's cook-bearer Raghu and of Bakshu, a sweeper, and also it was alleged of Gopi and Raghunath, two Ahirs who were also at enmity with Mr. Barber.

OATH OF SECRECY.

On the night of the 3rd June last the six conspirators met in a jungle about half a mile from Mr. Barber's bungalow and took an oath not to betray each other. Sweeper Bakhshu had previously taken Mr. Barber's smaller dogs to Dambar's house, but he brought with him the biggest dog described as a one-eyed nasty looking animal. The servants also told others that they had removed Mr. Barber's gun from his bedside and placed it in the verandah. Raghu, the bearer, who bore a grudge to Mr. Barber, because some time previously his master had beaten him severely for interfering in one of his liaisons, suggested that both Mr. Barber and his mistress Mussamat Amina should be killed. Bittan then went with the servants to see where the sahib was sleeping and the whole party advanced to the bungalow taking the dog with them. Two servants separated from the rest promising to signal if Mr. Barber was asleep by removing a lantern which was burning in the verandah. Mr. Barber and Amina had dinner together and at about 10 a.m. went to bed. Two beds were arranged outside the bungalow in the compound. Mr. Barber noticed there were no cartridges under his pillow and sent Raghu for some. The bearer then closed the bungalow and left the dogs and kept the lantern burning in the verandah. They went to sleep at about midnight. Amina was awakened by warm blood splashing on her face. She sat up and saw a dark, short, thick-set man standing by the side of a charpoy. He was striking Mr. Barber and another man, taller, fair and slight was standing near by. The servants came out in answer to her screams, Raghu and Bakhshu coming last. By then the murderers had gone and Mr. Barber was dead. The murderers from whom the two servants had separated stole up to the bed, but when about four paces off they hesitated to strike the blow. Bittan then snatched a "banki" from the hand of another man and hit Mr. Barber on the neck.

"HAD SEEN THE SPIRIT IN A DREAM."

The wound was about 9 inches long and from 1½ to 2 inches deep, but the blade of the "banki" flew off the handle and then Dumbar seized Mr. Barber's hair, and struck him on the neck twice with a "gandasa." The murderers then disappeared. Bittan when arrested turned approver and gave a full and detailed account of the murder. The way in which the police first got on the trail was remarkable and somewhat unusual. Mr. Reynolds, Superintendent of Police, arrived on the scene on the day after the murder. The absence of dogs at the time of the murder turned his attention to the sweeper. He got two packets of phosphorous matches and rubbed phosphorus on his own hand. He then interviewed Bakhshu and told him he had seen the spirit of Mr. Barber in a dream. The spirit looked very miserable and said Bakhshu, his oldest servant, could give information, but would probably not do so unless he received a sign that it was his Sahib's desire. The spirit therefore suggested that Mr. Reynolds should sit with Bakhshu in a dark room and then the sweeper would find a visible sign on his own hand. Having impressed the man by this story Mr. Reynolds then took Bakhshu by the wrist, covered both their hands with a coat and led him into a dark room. He then released Bakhshu's hand and told him to look at it. Bakhshu saw phosphorus glowing on his own wrist, was much impressed and made a confession. Others were afterwards arrested and Bittan was accepted as approver and pardoned.

The Sessions Judge convicted Dambar and condemned him to death. He convicted Raghu and Bakhshu and sentenced them to transportation for life. The Sessions Judge gave Gopi and Raghunath the benefit of the doubt and acquitted them.

U. S. TARIFFS.

BILL PASSED BY MAJORITY OF 7.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sep. 10.

The Senate has passed the Tariff Bill by 44 votes to 37.

LONDON POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES

STRIKE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The London postmen have passed a resolution condemning the report of the Select Committee, and recommending an active propaganda in favour of a strike.

"A DAY OF HUMILIATION."

MESSAGE TO IRISH PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in a letter to ministers asks them to observe September 28th as a day of humiliation and prayer in view of what he describes as a serious crisis arising from the attempt to force on an unwilling people a form of Government they dislike, and threatening the sacrifice of life, destruction of property and unspeakable misery to thousands.

MADRAS MAIL CASE.

PLAINTIFF ASKS FOR TRANSFER TO HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 10.

In the alleged defamation matter of Mr. G. Jeremiah against the "Madras Mail" Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, to-day said that he did not consider that the statements complained of were defamatory. The complainant pressed the point that certain remarks reported as having been made by the District Judge were false. His Worship said that till he was satisfied that the Judge had not made the remarks complained of he would not decide to issue a summons. He was certainly not going to summon people all the way from Madras on a complaint like that before him.

The complainant gave notice that he would move the High Court for the transfer of the matter since the magistrate had apparetnly made up his mind that there was no libel. Mr. Cox said the complainant could have a copy of his order for the purpose after the caurt had ascertained whether the District Judge had or had not made the remarks referred to.

DEATH OF A SHIP'S STEWARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

John Taylor, steward of the steamer Macpherson lying in Kidderpore Docks was discovered unconscious in his cabin on Tuesday night. He died before medical assistance was forthcoming. A post morten will be held.

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON MISS RAE'S ASSAILANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

At the inquest to-day on the man Bredee who shot himself after attempting to murder Rita Rae, a nurse of the Medical College Hospital, a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity" was returned. A letter was read which was found in Miss Rae's room addressed to her mother and dated August 21, in which she stated that she intended to leave Calcutta as Bredee had threatened to shoot her. Miss Rae who was sriously injured is progressing favourably.

Mr. H. Moreland, C.I.E., late Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, is returning to India shortly to take up a special inquiry in Indore, it is understood, for the purpose of ascertaining and advising upon the possibilities of agricultural development in that State.

LOSS OF GERMAN NAVY AIRSHIP.

HURLED TO THE WAVES IN A SQUALL.

SIXTEEN DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A German naval airship has been destroyed and sunk in a gale eighteen miles from Heligoland. Sixteen persons on board perished.

HOW IT SANK.

HELIGOLAND, Sept. 10.

Airship L 1 was of the latest type. It was caught in a sudden, violent squall and hurled to the surface of the water, where it was pounded by the waves and sank in an hour. Torpedo, boats hurried to the spot and saved seven. The number of drowned was 13, and included Captain Metzging, Commander of the Naval Airship Division, Captain Hanne, Commander of an Airship which was undergoing trials with the naval commission on board.

CAUSE OF DISASTER.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.

Just prior to the disaster Zeppelin L1 sent a wireless message that she would have to descend to water, and asked for assistance.

The disaster is attributed to the loss of gas through the height at which she was travelling, and to shrinkage of the remainder owing to the cold at that height. The largeness of the crew, also, was due to the fact that the vessel was doing a thirty hours' trip under war conditions, necessitating keeping at a height of 1500 feet so as not to be reached by shells. The torpedo boats saw her throw out all her water ballast, but the suddenness of the operation upset her equilibrium and she would not answer to the horizontal rudders. She shot, nose downwards, from a height of 300 feet. The cars remained above water only a few seconds, and those in the cabins had no time to escape, being dragged down like rats in a trap. Others jumped clear and swam until they were picked up.

RAILWAY DISASTER AVERTED.

ACCIDENT TO SCOTCH EXPRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Caledonian Edinburgh express to Glasgow had a miraculous escape at Levenseat to-day. Seventeen trucks ran away from the siding, collided with a signal-box and obstructed the main line. Fortunately the express smashed through the obstruction and kept to the rails.

CANADA AND 'FRISCO EXHIBITION.

DOMINION TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.

At the opening of the Central Canada Exhibition Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, referred to the decisions of Britain and Germany not to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition, and stated with emphasis, in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others, that the Dominion must be worthily represented there. The completion of the Panama Canal, he said, would revolutionize Canada's commerce. Consequently it was desirable that Canada should have the best exhibit in her history.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, in a speech afterwards, said he would be glad to grant a reasonable appropriation to advance the Dominion's agricultural interests.

ARMY AVIATOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MACHINE TURNS FOUR SOMERSAULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An aviator testing an Army aeroplane at Frensham at a height of two thousand feet lost control of his machine, but recovered himself although, before he had done so, the machine turned four somersaults. He landed safely.

THE KING'S PREROGATIVE.

HOME RULE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WHAT DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Letters appear in the "Times," in connection with Mr. Balfour's recent speech at Haddington, from Sir William Anson, Lord Hugh Cecil and Professor Morgan. They discuss possible constitutional difficulties in connection with the Home Rule Bill.

Sir William Anson and Lord Hugh Cecil maintain that the Sovereign has the right to reject the advice of his ministers, if he can find other advisers who will bear the responsibility of such rejection.

Professor Morgan says that the Sovereign's independent decision to dissolve Parliament is equivalent to the dismissal of Ministers, and that no loyal subject would contemplate without misgiving the effect on the position of the Sovereign of an election held in such circumstances.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

A LECTURE AT SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Col. R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C., delivered a lecture at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on the 10th instant on the above subject.

Fifty years, the lecturer said, carry us back to 1863, a year sufficiently remote from the upheaval of 1857 to the present stable or normal conditions and a year practically identical with the inception of systematic statistical returns concerning the health of the troops. By sanitary efforts one means all those activities which aim at and contribute to the well-being of a community. Broadly, sanitary effort divides itself into two groups of activities, the general or indirect and the individualistic or direct. Among the former one classes drainage and water projects, building schemes, commissariat organisation and the general care and treatment of the sick, while efforts to foster or develop the moral character or education, the inculcation of knowledge concerning man, his diseases including domestic hygiene, the segregation of the infected and special attempts to immunise a community against infectious disease are all direct or individualistic in action. By the expression the Army of India one includes both European and Indian troops serving in this country. The facts of which one has to speak relate to but some 200,000 persons, a community small compared with the 280 millions of people in India, but the results we have obtained among the lesser number are so good that they afford a definite encouragement to those embarking upon the greater task. The data concerning the well or ill-being of the military community are available from official sources and by taking the numbers constantly sick, the numbers dying, the numbers invalided out of the service, and the numbers admitted for and dying from the more common preventible diseases, we can obtain reliable evidence as to the sanitary progress of the communities to which they relate.

INDIAN TROOPS.

During the 50 years under review the mean annual strength has been 105,871 men. The number constantly sick in 1863 was 46 for every 1,000. In 1912 it was 20. The death-rate in 1863 was 17 per mille; in 1912 it was 4·5 per mille, figures which mean a saving of 2,873 men annually. The malarial rate has fallen from 772 admissions per mille in 1863 to 101 in 1912. The dysentery rate from 68 per mille in 1863 to 28 per mille in 1912, while cholera is much less in evidence now-a-days than in 1863.

On the other hand pathesis and enteric fever appear to be now more prevalent than fifty years ago, especially among the Gurkhas.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The mean annual strength during the fifty years has been 63,166 men. Among them the constantly sick rate per mille has fallen from 63 to 29; the death-rate from 24 to 4.6; the invaliding rate from 34 to 6.7 and total wastage from 58 to 11 in the 50 years. In individual diseases we find the malaria rate has fallen from 438 to 82; respiratory from 72 to 12; hepatic from 64 to 6 and the dysentery from 48 to 5, while the same reduction is observable in the cholera figures. Great advance has however been made in enteric in which an admission rate of 20 has been reduced to 2 and the death rate fallen from 5.6 to 0.4.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

Thus between 1863 and 1912 there has been an annual saving of 1,348 lives, a lessened annual wastage of 3,316 and 2,186, fewer men constantly sick. Truly a brilliant record.

Mr. C. E. McEwan, said to be a retired tea planter of considerable means, died suddenly at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, on Tuesday. There were no marks of violence on his body nor was there any evidence of suicide. It is believed that the cause of death was heart disease.

BENCH AND BAR.

MR. JACKSON AND THE JUDGES.

BENGAL ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S COMMENTS.

MR. NORTON'S PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Seept. 10.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman resumed the hearing of the application for leave to file an appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Poresh Chunder Ghose, an Attorney, against whom a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri granted sanction for prosecution on alleged perjury.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application on behalf of Government, took objection to the observations made by Mr. Jackson against the Judges who had granted sanction. The Advocate-General said: Mr. Jackson's attack on the Judges is as scandalous as it is unfortunate. Mr. Jackson suggested that the sanction granted by three distinguished judges of this Court was given through improper motives. I am quite certain that the Judges were actuated by the ordinary motive of doing their duty and not by any improper motive which was more than suggested. Mr. Jackson had said if you want to strike the man off the rolls do so, but do not adopt these devices. It was a preposterous attitude to take. As a matter of fact Mr. Jackson had put before their Lordships that those three highly esteemed and distinguished Judges had adopted indirect devices for striking this attorney of the rolls. It is in the best interest of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, and of the whole profession if I may say so, that such unrestricted language of direct attack upon the integrity of these three learned Judges should not be passed over without reproval. Mr. Jackson said the Chief Justice was trying "to damn my client." Could any one with any degree of rationality have used that expression? It is desirable that every member of this profession should know that this is an example which should not be followed.

Mr. Norton, in reply, said: Sometimes it happens that when carried away counsel forget to restrain the language they use for which in a cooler moment they are sorry. The Advocate-General did so with regard to Mr. Jackson who is absent to-day. Mr. Jackson is the foremost advocate in India, an advocate of whom we are all proud. The Advocate-General's argument from beginning to end is nothing but an attack on Mr. Jackson. I protest against that attack and must take this opportunity of behalf of myself, on behalf of the Bar, and on behalf of the public, to acknowledge Mr. Jackson's services as well as his wonderful self-sacrificing spirit which has singled him out and made him so distinguished a man in India.

Their Lordships reserved judgement

U. S. CURRENCY BILL.

EXTENSION OF BANKING FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The Banking Committee of the House of Representatives has reported on the Administration's Currency Bill.

The report credits the present system with the panics of the last half-century. It says that the proposed Federal reserve banks have available at least 550 million dollars cash reserve of liquid funds, far surpassing anything of the kind available hitherto, and comparing favourably with the resources of the Government banking institutions abroad. The Bill is also expected to lead to the extension of American banking facilities abroad.

DESTRUCTIVE AMSTERDAM BLAZE.

COLONIAL WAREHOUSE GUTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

A fire has destroyed a warehouse on the Quai du Commerce, filled with tobacco, coffee and other colonial produce. The damage is estimated at a million florins.

ST. LEGER.

WON BY "NIGHT HAWK."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The following is the result of the St. Leger.

Mr. W. Hall Walker's NIGHT HAWK, Wheatley 1

Mr. J. B. Joel's WHITE MAGIC, F. Wootton 2

Capt. J. H. Greer's SEREMOND, Spear 3

THE BETTING.

The betting on the St. Leger was 50 to 1 against Night Hawk, 33 to 1 against White Magic, 33 to 1 against Seremond.

Twelve ran. Won by two lengths, with three lengths between second and third.

The order of finishing was Arda, Taslett, Birlingham, Roseworthy, Jameson, Curragh, Louvois, Aghdoe, Bachelor's Wedding.

As was the case with Aboyeur in the Derby, the result of the St. Leger would appear to have been disatrous to the speculating public. Even more so was it, as in the quotations of Ante Post betting the only one of the first three mentioned is Seremond, and his price was given as 100 to 3. Subsequently, of course, money may have come for the other two sufficiently to bring them into the betting with fair prominence, but these prices do not generally change substantially.

The extra distance of [illegible] furlongs should have suited the pronounced stayer as Luvois has proved to be in all his previous races, but neither he nor Aghdoe, who won such wonderful trials, are [illegible] ture. Except for Bachelor's Wedding it has been fairly evident that nothing was given a chance beside the first two. Form has placed Luvois as something of a certainty, but once more he has been made favourite on his Derby running only to disappoint.

It is strange that none of the others who ran prominently in that race figure in this, though we know Aboyeur to have been sold to go abroad, a condition also being made about Craganour. Where, however, are Shogun, Sun Yat, Day Comet and Great Sport? There have been many instances of double or even treble event winners of these classics for youngsters

Neither of the first two home appear to have run as two-year-olds, Seremond's running as such not being very promising. He won the Richmond Stables at Goodwood, starting as an outsider, and in a field of four for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster he was a bad third to Craganour and Shogun, quoted at 25 to 1. He is a bay colt by Desmond-Serenata, and thus half brother to Craganour and Aboyeur. Night Hawk is a bay colt by the fashionable Gallinule—Jean's Folly, a half brother to Great Sport and bred to stay. His owner has consistently been one of the most successful breeders. White Magic is another bay colt, from Sundridge—La Vierge, thus claiming Sun Yat and Sunspot as half brothers. For three years Gallinule was the champion sire, Sundirdge occupying that position two years ago.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a year in which the biggest stakes for three-year-olds have been so divided. Furthermore, the results have been phenomenally contrary to public expectation as a whole.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

1902	Sceptre.
1903	Rock Sand.
1904	Pretty Polly.
1905	Challacombe.
1906	Troutbeek.
1907	WoolWinder.
1908	Your Majesty.
1909	Bayardo.
1910	Swynford.
1911	Prince Palatine.
1912	Tracery.

EARLIER BETTING AND STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

5 to 2 against Louvois.
9 to 2 against Aghdoe.
100 to 7 against Curragh.
40 to 1 against Jameson.

Harry of Hereford was scratched at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

Probable starters in the St. Leger are:—

	Ridden by
Bachelor's Wedding	Donoghue.
Aghdoe	Maher.
Arda	Earl.
Birlingham	Whalley.
Curragh	Stern.
Jameson	Walter Griggs.
Louvois	Saxby.
Night Hawk	Wheatley.
Roseworthy	Higgs.
Seremond	Spear.
White Magic	Wootton.
Taslett	No Jockey.

LATER.

Midnight betting on the St. Leger:—

5 to 2 against Louvois.
5 to 1 against Aghdoe.
11 to 2 against Bachelors Wedding.
100 to 6 against Curragh and Arda.
20 to 1 against Taslett.
35 to 1 against Birlingham.
100 to 3 against Seremond.
40 to 1 against Jameson and Kingsborough.

MAUD ALLAN.

DECISION TO COME TO INDIA.

CABLE TO MR. HOWARD EDIE.

Mr. Howard Edie, Miss Maud Allan's Agent in India, yesterday informed a representative of "The Chronicle" that he was in a position to state that the recent controversy has not altered Miss Maud Allan's decision to come to India. There will be nothing, he said, in Maud Allan's recital inconsistent with a first-class recital. World-famed artistes are amalgamating with her for the coming tour, and the Bombay censor, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, will not place any obstacles against her appearance in Bombay, and those who are creating the present agitation would do well to await details concerning the proposed programme to be presented before they jump to conclusions. Miss Allan, Mr. Edie added, is having further interviews with the London Press in which she will illuminate the present controversy.

The opposition, Mr. Edie stated, is based upon a misunderstanding of the motives underlying the coming tour. Should Calcutta persist in being obdurate the Indian tour will nevertheless proceed and Miss Allan will probably go to Calcutta to give lectures on the history, influence and sacredness of dancing. The result, said Mr. Edie, will no doubt be beneficial educationally to thousands of artistic aspirants who would feel grateful for the educative influence of such an opportunity. Mr. Edie, it should be added, has received a cable from Miss Allan that she has finally decided to come out to India.

MAUD ALLAN AND SOCRATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was delighted to read your leading article in yesterday's issue anent the Maud Allan controversy. I know it will be most illuminative to the people of India and I have taken steps to have it published throughout the country and the Far East.

If the sophists were permitted to have their way, Maud Allan would be treated like her brother artist, poor old Socrates, who was a sculptor as well as a philosopher. Maud Allan is to the art of dancing what Socrates was to philosophy. It is interesting to trace the analogy of the two lives. Of course Maud Allan would not be condemned to drink the hemp cup; but she is being condemned to drink the cup of bitterness, for the insults hurled at her great ideals, must leave their marks upon a soul so profoundly mystical and artistic. As in the case of Maud Allan the accusation brought against Socrates was that he corrupted youth. He was also charged with not believing in the Gods, these were empty pretexts. At his trial the accused victoriously answered his judges: "I believe in my familiar spirit; how much more then must I believe in the Gods, who are the great spirits of the universe?" Why was there such a hatred displayed towards the sage? Why? Because as the Pythoness tells us he had combated injustice, unmasked hypocrisy, exposed the falsehood of so many vain claims. Men wink vices except those which unmask themselves. This was why was brought about the death of the just and innocent man, by accusing him of the crime they were committing with impunity. Socrates explains this himself with perfect simplicity: "It is my fruitless search for wise men among the Athenians, that has roused against me so much dangerous hostility, hence all theslanders ous hostility, hence all the landers spread abroad regarding me, for those who hear me believe that I know all those things regarding which I unmask the ignorance of others... An active and numerous body of intriguers, speaking about me according to an arranged plan and with the most seductive eloquence, have long filled your ears with the most perfidious reports and unceasingly followed up their system of calumny. To-day they have weaned from me Melitus, Anytus and Lycon. Melitus represents the poets, Anytus the politicians and artists and Lycon the orators." A poet, talentless, a wicked fanatical man of wealth and a shameless demagogue, succeeded in obtaining sentence of death against the best man living. This death has immortalised him. He could proudly say to his judges: "I believe more in the Gods than do any of my accusers. It is time to depart, I to die, and you to live, which is the better, God alone knows."

And so Maad Allan can say to her accusers, I believe in my art and my God, and what can they the sophists say, only that they believe in their God but not in his works.

Yours etc.,
HOWARD EDIE.

"A MAUD ALLAN DEFENCE LEAGUE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your to-day's issue that the Committee of the European Defence Association have addressed a protest to the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta against the appearance of Miss Maud Allan in that city. Incidentally, by the way, the fact that the Committee in this matter think only of the "defence" of Calcutta is significant in view of recent controversies. But it is to be sincerely hoped that they will continue to confine their attentions to Calcutta, if they imagine any question of European defence is involved in the appearance in India of an artiste of Miss Allan's eminence and refinement. I am sure most Europeans will regard with me their action as a gross travesty of the aims which the Association is supposed to have in view. I, for one, congratulate myself, that I have hitherto resisted all inducements to become a member.

I have read your article with great interest and I quite agree, apart from all other considerations, that we, the European community, would be committing a grave injury to the Indian people, were we to interfere with their artistic development, for selfish reasons of our own. How is it that these people, who are raising their voices against the appearance of Maud Allan, have never protested against some of the low forms of European entertainment which have long been a feature of the amusements in Calcutta and Bombay? One place of amusement in the Eastern capital has been for years a crying disgrace to the European community, and calculated in the extreme, to lower European prestige in the eyes of Indians. I never heard that the European Defence Association had anything to say as to that. If the degraded side of the English stage is to have a free run in India then I protest with all my force at this monstrous attempt to prevent an English exponent of the art of dancing in its highest form from appearing in India.

There should be set on foot at once a movement to form a "Maud Allan Defence League." I should be glad to join. Perhaps Mr. Edie will take this up.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-CANT.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

ANNUAL SHOOTING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

HEBBAL CAMP, September 10.

Competitors have been mostly engaged to-day firing at falling plates and screens out in the Malligal Valley at some distance from the camp where the teams were conveyed in artillery wagons and motor cars. The morning was devoted to the Indian Army and the afternoon to the British Army and Volunteers. The morning's results have not, however, been posted up as most of the scores registered are below the average required to take the prizes. The matter is however, to be considered by the Executive Committee to-night.

Two new matches opened at 700 and 1,000 yards to-day in unlimited service entries. It was ideal shooting weather and Rozario of the S. I. Railway Volunteers put up a possible at 1,000 yards. He has been shooting rather well and is likely to take some beating for the championship. A score of 35 was also made at 700 yards but the marksman who accomplished it received just Rs. 5/- in daily prizes in unlimited series when the shooting closed. At 600 and 700 yards to-day, two more possibles were added to the list by Searle of the Kolar Volunteers, and Mackenzie of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and scores of 34 were placed down considerably. At 700 yards Lavender of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers beat Zscherpel of the S. I. Railway Volunteers on tie with 34. Colonel Ward, Nilgiris Volunteer Rifles, had a strong lead in class "A" for most of the Service Practice Matches. It appears to be fairly certain that at the half yearly General Meeting of the members of the S. I. R. A. next Wednesday, the class system of shooting will come in for strong criticism and possibly abolition, if for no other reason than that the finances of the Association are affected by it. Another resolution to be moved will probably be in regard to the ranges which stand in need of complete overhauling. The feeling is that either the Association will have to take them over from the military or that the military will have to hand them over each year in proper working order before the meeting. There have been many break downs of gallery targets which means delays which put men off their shooting.

The Bangalore Ladies Miniature Rifle Club, which has been in a more or less moribund condition for some time have offered a Challenge Cup for ladies competiting with the S. I. R. A. to be shot for on conditions to be arranged by the Executive Committee of this body, only stipulating that should the donor institution be restored to working conditions, the Cup can be recalled after the S. I. R. A. winner has held it for a year. In this light the committee have decided that the best aggregate score of ladies matches Nos. 48 to 51 and No. 53 to 55 inclusive will hold the trophy in rapid firing. For the British Army Class (1) Private Porter Cameron Highlanders, has this afternoon beaten the score of 55 made yesterday by Sergeant Kehoe, East Yorks.

Some of the more important scores and prizes recorded to-day are:—

DAILY SWEEPSTAKES.

700 yards, Color Sergeant Instr Tomlinson East Coast Railway Volunteers 35, Rs. 5/-. Sergeant H. Stafford Bangalore Volunteers 32, Rs. 2/8-. Lieutenant Gompertz 108th Infantry 32, Rs. 2/-.

1,000 yards Volunteer Rozario S. I. Railway Volunteers 35, Rs. 25/-. Colonel Ward Nilgiris Volunteer Rifles 34, Rs. 12/8/- Sergeant Alcock G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 34, Rs. 10/.

600 yards, Vol Rozario S. I. Railway Volunteers 35, Rs. 26/-. Color Sergeant Scarle Kolar Volunteers 33, Rs. 10/8/-.

700 yards, Lce. Coporal A. Lavender Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 34, Rs. 24/-. Color Sergeant Zscherpel S. I. Railway Volunteers 34, Rs. 12/-. Color Sergeant Instructor Patridge E. B. S. Railway Volunteers 33, Rs. 9/8/.

To-day's Indian Army scores do not call for much comment one way or the other.

THE PITCH LAKE.

THE GREAT OIL FIELDS OF TRINIDAD.

The progress of events tends more and more to justify the prophecy of Sir Charles Lucas that the twentieth century would prove to be the period of West Indian regeneration, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Hitherto it has been usual to regard the islands of the Caribbean Sea as contributors to the glory of the past rather than as participators in the activities of the present. Hence the universal attention excited by Mr. Harcourt's recent assignment to Trinidad of so high a place in the economy of the Empire.

The development of the oil resources of the island, under British control, has become an essential element of our naval policy. That development occurs at an interesting period. The completion of the Panama Canal will convert the Caribbean Sea into one of the main ocean highways of the world, and the geographical position of Trinidad will enable the island to meet the demand for oil fuel on the part of liners.

An important part in this development will be played by the Pitch Lake—already known far and wide as the most notable feature of the geological formation of Trinidad. This lake or field, some hundred acres in area, represents a deposit of asphalt apparently inexhaustible.

Columbus, by whom the island was discovered, and Sir Walter Raleigh are reputed to have repaired their slips with the pitch. In more recent times American enterprise has led to the export of the bitumen to all parts of the world. As a result the streets of London (notably the Thames Embankment), New York, and other large cities have benefited by its application.

THE PITCH LAKE.

The Pitch Lake is now destined for a wider fame and a more extensive employment of its constituents. Investigation in recent years have convinced the experts that the lake represents the greatest manifestation of petroleum to be found in the island. It is now generally agreed that the asphalt has been formed from petroleum, which, in turn, appears to be formed in the clays from which it gradually exudes.

Accordingly the concessionaires of the lake began boring a few years ago, and in April, 1911, the petroleum industry was formally inaugurated, and the first export of crude oil, amounting, to 3,800 tons, despatched to the United States.

Belief in Trinidad's possession of oil has, of course, existed for generation. During the nineteenth century one or two attempts were made to put this belief to practical test. In view of the value now attached to the island's oil resources by the British Admiralty, it is interesting to recall the report made by Dr. Nicolas Nugent, a geologist, who visited the Pitch Lake in 1807:—

The reports of the naval officers who have tried it (the pitch) are favourable (he wrote) to its more general adoption. This lake is of vast national importance to a great maritime Power. It is, indeed, singular that the attention of Government should not have been more forcibly directed to a subject of such magnitude.

MODERN PIONEER.

The modern pioneer of the industry was Mr. Randolph Rust, who stood almost alone in his opinion regarding its possibilities when, through his enterprise oil was first struck in 1901. In the following year Canadian capital was forthcoming, and boring operations were conducted with success in the south-east corner of the island.

This success caused other experiments to be made, so that within a few years capital to the extent of several millions sterling was subscribed.

He would be a bold man who would attempt to gauge the toal resources of the island. It is stated on expert authority that the Pitch Lake alone contains nearly four million tons of the heavy constituents of oil. Altogether there are supposed to be 100 square miles of oil-bearing land. Whatever the estimates, there seems little doubt that Trinidad, with an area of 1,754 square miles, and a population of 325,000, will become the richest of our tropical Colonies.

The "Pioneer" states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. C. G. Bloomfield to be architectural draftsman at Delhi in connection with work on the new capital.

EUROPE'S ARMED CAMP.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EFFECT OF THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The following is the first of a series of four articles by the Military Correspondent of "The Times" analysing the provisions and the effect of the new Army Law in France. When the Bills were introduced in the German Reichstag and in the French Chamber we published full summaries of their contents, and successive amendments were duly reported by our Berlin and Paris Correspondents. Now that they have become law it is important to make absolutely clear the extent to which they increase the military strength of the two nations. In the article below our Military Correspondent reviews the various increases which have been made in the Germany Army since 1880. In the three succeeding articles he analyses the effect of the German Army Law as finally passed and of the French Law, and examines their effect on the European balance of power.

I.

THE GERMAN ARMY SINCE 1870.

The immense importance of the new German Law can best be gauged by a brief survey of the chief Laws which have preceded it since the close of the war with France. From 1871 to 1888 the peace strength of the German Army stood at 401,659 non-commissioned officers and men. By the Law of April, 1881, these numbers were raised to 427,274, while the Ersatz Reserve was better trained, so that larger numbers of men should be available on mobilization. In 1887 the Law of March 11 added 41,135 to the peace strength, which then became 469, 409 men. The Law of January, 1890, raised the numbers to 486, 983, and two new Army Corps were created making 20 in all. In 1893 the numbers grew to 557,000, including 77,864 non-commissioned officers. Colour service was reduced from three to two years for all arms except cavalry and horse artillery. The training of the Ersatz reservists was suspended, and the Army was able to mobilize with younger and better trained men, including a smaller proportion of reservists than before. In 1899 the number of men, excluding non-commissioned officers, was increased from 479,000 to 495,000, and three new Army Corps were created. By the Law of March, 1905, these figures were raised to 505,839, and measures were taken to train reservists twice while in the Reserve and once while in the Landwehr. The Law of 1911 only added 10,000 men to the Army, but introduced important technical improvements. The Law of 1912 further raised the peace strength to 544,000 men excluding non-commissioned officers, strengthened the effectives of units, and added two new Army Corps.

The chief point to notice about these successive additions to the German Army is the fact that, in accordance with the Constitution of the Empire, the number of men (Gemeine and Gefreite, which we may translate as first and second class privates) with the colours in peace has remained at about 1 per cent. of the population. The fact that the figure has recently fallen slightly below 1 per cent. has been one of the reasons given for the 1913 Bill. It is not, however, to numbers alone or even mainly that Germany trusts. Quality has been a primary consideration to successive Ministers of War. The discipline and cohesion of the troops, the severity of their training, and the continuation of this training for the reservists have been more valued than numbers; the tendency has been to eliminate from the active army of operations all except the younger and highly trained men. Thus while numbers have grown, and while the power to mobilize reserve formations has correspondingly increased these advantages have not been obtained at the expense of the quality of the first line, and in fact the better the first line the better must subsequently become the reserve formations made up of men who have passed out of the first line.

It must also be clearly understood that the number of privates in the Army does not represent the total peace streigth. To the privates authorized by the Law of 1912, for example, we must and 30,000 officers, 95,000 non-commissioned officers, 14,000 one-year volunteers, and 40,000 officers and others of the aministrative cadre. Thus the total peace strength under the Law of 1912 was actually 723,000 all ranks.

ORIGIN OF THE LAW OF 1913.

It has been the constant practice of the German Government to take advantage of every crisis in Europe in order to increase its military strength. The events in the Balkans last autumn enabled the German Government to make out a case for fresh development, and as early as November last rumours of a new Law were already in circulation. According to the "North German Gazette" it was early in January of this year that the German Emperor made his decision which formed the basis of the new projects. A preliminary sketch of them appeared in the Berlin "Post" of January 8, and the intention of Germany to increase her land armaments was confirmed by a representative of the Minister for War in the Reichstag on January 28. These dates, and the German Laws of 1911 and 1912, have some importance, because an attempt has been made, not only in Germany but even in England, to show that French preparations were the cause of the German decisions. Such assertions are wholly without warrant. French made no reply to the German Laws of 1911 and 1912, and it was not until the 1913 projects became known that the first steps were taken in French to make reply to them.

The customary mobilization of German opinion followed close upon the Imperial decision, and all these matters have been very fully reported by the Berlin Correspondent of "The Times." The Emperor proclaimed at Konigsberg the necessity for Germany to apply integally the principle of obligatory service. The Chancellor on February 15 declared that the Government were unanimous that Germany must strengthen her land armaments and that the people wished that all those who could become soldiers should join the ranks. "The sacrifices," he added, "will be heavy. God has assigned to the German people a place in the world and a role in history which demand continual sacrifices. Our pride should make us bear them with good heart." The *Wehrverein* and the press of all parties except the Socialists combined to create a favourable public opinion, and it was under conditions which augured success that the Bill was presented to the Reichstag on March 28.

The reasons which compelled the German Government to introduce the Bill were, it is said, confidentially explained first to the leaders of parties in the Reichstag by the Chancellor and the War Minister on March 8, and subsequently in the members of the Army Commission. The Chancellor is said to have insisted upon the military results of the war in the Balkans, upon the weakening of Austria-Hungary, and upon the methodical increase of the Russian Army, which was destined to become most formidable in a few years' time.

The preamble of the Bill gave a somewhat similar explanation and enlarged upon it without mentioning any particular Powers:—

The events taking place in the Balkans have changed the balance of power in Europe. In a war which may be imposed upon her Germany will have to defend her extensive frontiers, in great part devoid of natural defences, possibly against several adversaries. On account of this new situation it is henceforth our first duty to make our defence as strong as national resources allow. The strength of our Army has not increased in the same proportion as our population. A part of our utilizable contingent has not, up to the present, preformed any military service. Military service for all is, however, the necessary basis of Germany's strength. It must become a reality if we are to regard the future with serious confidence and with the sense of duty accomplished. Our Army will remain young; we shall not be obliged in future to lead against the enemy men in the first line who have wives and children, nor will young men fit for service remain at home to receive their elementary training at the opening of hostilities.

The directing thought of the Bill is, in consequence, the adoption of military service for all, according to the resources of the population. In round numbers we must incorporate 63,000 more men annually. Their incorporation must, above everything, serve to raise the strength of certain troops. This increase of the strength of units will render mobilization more rapid, will facilitate the transition from peace to war footing, will give us younger reservists on mobilization, and will, augment their number.

The preamble ended by mentioning some of the new formations required, and by laying stress on the need to increase the number of officers and non-commissioned officers for the purpose of training the numerous reserves.

THE MAIN PROVISIONS.

The Bill proposed to add to the peace strength 4,000 officers, 15,000 non-commissioned officers, 117,000 men, and 27,000 horses. Thus the former number of Gemeine and Gefreite—namely, 544,000—was raised to 661,000. The total peace strength was to be 35,000 officers, 110,000 non-commissioned officers, and 161,000 men. Adding the administrative cadre and 18,000 one-year volunteers, the total peace strength became 870,000 men. The application of the Law was to be complete by the end of the year 1915. Most of the increase, as the preamble suggested, was devoted to the augmentation of units, but a certain number of fresh units were to be raised bringing up the totals to 669 battalions, 550 squadrons, 633 field batteries, 55 foot artillery battalions, 44 pioneer battalions, 31 communication troops battalions, and 26 of the train. The Bill became Law with very slight modifications. The true cost of these changes have never been clearly exposed, but the total non-recurring cost has been estimated at £52,500,000, and the additional recurring expenditure at about £9,000,000 to £9,500,000.

In this article there has only been question of the peace strengths of the Army. War strengths follow from peace strengths, multiplied by the years of liability and less waste. The interest which had accrued from Laws previous to that of 1913 in Germany was 4,370,000 trained men in the reserves—namely, 24 contingents—namely, by the year 1937, it will give Germany 5,400,000 fully trained men in the reserves. This is the interest which will accure to Germany from brains, energy, and partriotism, and no one can fail to acknowledge the splendid results which continuity of policy has achieved.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

When Gopal Govind (50), a Hindu labourer was engaged in removing earth at the new docks on Tuesday when a stone came down the embankment from a height of about eight feet and fell on to his right leg breaking the ankle. He then fell down to his side and in so doing fractured his collar bone. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

INDIA'S YOUNG MEN.

THEIR DUTY TO THE MASSES

INTERESTING LECTURE AT MADRAS.

At the inaugural meeting of the Madras Christian College Associated Societies held on Friday under the presidency of Mr. Justice Sadasive Iyer, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer in the course of a lengthy address spoke as follows on "The Duty of our Young Men to the Masses":—

The work that lay before the young men of to-day was one of a greatly interesting and one of greatly complex and embarrassing character. Theirs was the most trying situation and much was expected from them and according as they disciplined themselves for it now, while they were in college before they were actually asked to partake in affairs in life and according as they equipped themselves for it now, would be the way in which they would acquit themselves in their task. It was therefore desirable that their attention should be drawn to some of the features of the situation. They felt pleased with the sentiment that they had inherited a glorious civilisation and that India had occupied a commanding place in the scale of nations. Their fancies were tickled when they were told of the glory of their past; but they did not recognise that there had been a great change over the past and that there was absolutely no comparison between the conditions in the past and the conditions in the present. They had to realise that there was an impact of the west on the east, and it was impossible under modern day conditions that the civilisation and the work of one country would not have their influence on the work and civilisation of another country.

CIVILISATION OF EAST AND WEST.

When they recognised that in India they had distinctive features of civilisation, some requiring to be perpetuated and some requiring to be modified, the need of discrimination became all the greater. The discrimination between what should be cast away and what should be adopted was therefore necessary and it was not indiscriminate praise of what was in the west or indiscriminate blame of any of its features that were necessary. In those circumstances, it would largely depend upon the outlook of life that they had as to how far they should assimilate in to the East the civilisation of the West and how far they should no do so. It looked to him that in doing so they should not forget what were the cardinal features of Indian life and Indian civilisation. It was religious outlook that generally characterised the Indian people. They heard it now and then said that they were a fatalistic people and that they were a people sunk in superstition. As mere statements of facts there was a good deal to be said in favour of those statements. But when they recognised the circumstances on which those statements were based, they would realise that they drew attention to certain most cardinal features which he thought ought to be the glory of the Indian people rather than the reverse. It looked to him that so far as the fatalistic theory was concerned if they only recognised that the Indian books inculcated the teaching that action was their duty, and fruit was not their concern, and if they therefore took it that they had only to do their several parts in life leaving the fruition of their efforts to other hands and other powers, if in the full consciousness that they had discharged their duties and all that we expected of them they went forth into the world and did their respective tasks, they would find that not only would the sum of the work put before the world be greater than otherwise but its efficiency, too, would be better assured.

AN INDIAN NATION.

The way in which England was connected with India largely helped the forming of an Indian nation. They had a common Government and they were bound to have common interests and aspirations, and the ideal furnished to them of having an Indian nation was sufficiently patent and attractive so that they might sink differences which might arise on account of different languages, different customs and different races. If they were to strive after that ideal and realise it, it was necessary that they should carry the masses of India with them and that was where the relevancy of this topic arose to the subject of his address. He would therefore suggest that their aim being to have a united Indian nation, it was necessary that they should have the masses with them. He did not expect from young men any practical action towards that aim. All that he expected from them was to so discipline themselves now that, when their turn would arise, they would not be found wanting in the task of consolidating the Indian people. He had often heard it said that India was a continent and he must confess that that expression often jarred on his mind. To call a country a continent implied that there were many nations unless they got the masses to recognise that they were all one. It looked to him that nothing should be wanting on their part to make the outlook of the masses much wider than what it was at present. That could only be done by imparting education to the masses. They could not have the masses really understanding their duties, their rights and their responsibilities unless they were in a position to educate them and stir up that which was in them, that they had common aspirations to realise along with the educated people. Their efforts to educate the masses must therefore steadily increase.

POLITICAL CRIMES IN BENGAL.

LAST YEAR'S POLICE REPORT.

LICENSES FOR FIREARMS. OFFERED.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1

The Bengal Police Administr Report for 1912 contains the foll on political crimes:—The only pending before the Courts when th year opened was the Dacca Conspiracy Case. An appeal was preferred to the High Court and judgment was delivered on April 2nd. In the result 21 out of 36 persons convicted by the Lower Court were acquitted. In the case of the remaining 14 who appealed, the convictions were upheld but the sentences were considerably reduced.

Twelve cases of crime occurred in connection with the unrest against six in 1910 and 13 in 1911. They include seven dacoities, one attemted dacoity, one preparation to commit dacoity, a case under section 412, a case of murder, and the Midnapore town bomb outrage. As in previous years the Dacca District heads the list with eight out of the 12 cases reported. Of the remainder two occurred in Bakarganj and one each in Pippena and Midnapore, the latter being the only case reported during the year from the Western Bengal Districts. In the Comilla case 13 persons were arrested late on the night of November 1st in the house of a goldsmith residing in the town in possession of firearms, hammers, chisels, masks, crowbars and haversacks. The case ended after the close of the year in the conviction of 12 of the accused who were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The case is pending on appeal in t e High Courts.

About midnight on December 13th a bomb was exploded at Midnapore outside the house of Abdur Rehaman the informer in the Midnapore case. The wall of the room against which the bomb was placed was considerably damaged, but the occupant of the room, Abdur Rehaman's daughter, fortunately escaped injury.

TO FIGHT DACOITIES.

In the opinion of His Excellency in Council attempts should be made to secure the active assistance of those living in rural areas by strengthening their hands and placing them in a position to be able to withstand the attacks of dacoits. With this object in view Government are prepared to give licenses freely to merchants and others who have large interests in the mofussal, on the condition that they employ pensioned up-country sepoys who are not only trained in the use of arms, but are also likely to offer a brave front to dacoits.

OFFENCES BY POLICEMEN.

During the last year three police constables were convicted in Bengal of torture, two sub-inspectors and five constables of extortion, one head constable and three constables of bribery and one sub-inspector, one head constable and 42 constables of other offences, such as assault and wrongful confinement. Forty civil suits were instituted against the police, of which 20 were dismissed, four were decided against officers concerned and remainder were pending at the close of the year.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

Referring to the unrest in Bengal His Excellency the Governor makes the following observations in the Police Administration Report:—"A disquieting feature of the year was the dissemination of literature inciting the murder of Enropeans and the overthrow of the British Government. It began with the Begali leaflet "Mahakal" in July 1912, which was followed in succeeding month by the appearance of the "Jugantar" first issue. This issue was circulated in Calcutta and in some of the districts in Eastern Bengal. September saw the printed leaflet "Om Swadhin Bharatin" which was circulated in Calcutta and manuscript copies of which were sent by post to students of colleges in Mymensingh, Calcutta and Rajshahi. In October a printed copy was found posted upon the blackboard in the class room of a Government aided school in Dacca. In November a second edition of "Om Bande Mataram, Swadin Bharat" appeared in Chittagong addressed to the Assistant Headmaster of Collegiate School. In spite of strenuous efforts the source of supply of these seditious pamphlets could not be ascertained.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LORD WOLMER.

LORD SALISBURY'S CHALLEAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the "Times," with reference to the correspondence which recently passed between Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Wolmer, requests Mr. Lloyd George to give the instances he had in mind when he referred to investments by members of the Cecil family while in office.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

"FALSE AND MALICIOUS" CHARGES.

TWO MARWARIS ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* FOOLCHAND.

The eighth day's sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Further hearing of the case against Foolchand Hamarayan and his son Motilal Foolchand, both Marwaris, carrying on business as merchants, in Bombay, who were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of using as genuine a forged document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was proceeded with before a common jury.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the complainant Ramcoover Hanmantbux, while Mr. S. G. Welinkar, defended the first accused and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia the second.

NO FORGERY AND PERJURY.

Mr. Campbell had finished his address to the jury on Tuesday and on the Court reassembling on Wednesday, Mr. Velinkar rose to address the jury. Mr. Velinkar submitted that there was no alteration in the document in question and that there was no forgery and perjury. The pocket book of the complainant in which he was said to have made the entry was absolutely useless. The suit in the Small Causes Court had been dismissed only because no evidence was led. The accused had unfortunately engaged a very junior pleader, while the complainant was represented by an experenced lawyer. The suit was not time-barred because it was proved that the complainant was away during the greater part of the period in foreign countries, and that period would have been deducted in calculating limitation. The first accused, an old man of over 70 years, was known for his honesty and integrity and the object, of the prosecution was to extort money from the accused.

AN HONEST MISTAKE.

Mr. Wadia, who addressed the jury on behalf of the second accused, characterised the case for the prosecution as one of blackmail. There were constant litigations between the complainant and the accused, and if his client was guilty of anything he was guilty of an honest mistake which was not punishable under law.

His Lordship, in his summing up, observed that in his opinion the complainant's case was false and malicious and full of fabricated evidence. The complainant sought to support his case by an entry in a petty book which he kept irregularly.

On the jury finding the accused not guilty of both the offences they were acquitted and discharged by his Lordship.

SEQUEL TO A WOMAN'S QUARREL.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY A JEW.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* BENJAMIN.

Benjamin Samson (22), a Jew who was commited by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, on charges of murder and hurt was placed before the following special jury: Messrs. H. T. Gonie (Foreman), R. F. Gillard, I. J. Edwards, Robert Spiers, Cowasji B. Cama, Hodi C. Tyabjee, Dost Mahomed N. Joosub, Walter Stevens and Benjamin Samson.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangmann, the Advocate-General, with Mr. Darwala, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The Advocate-General, in opening his case, said that the accused lived in a chawl at De Lisle Road with his mistress Mariambai. Next to him lived a "Mochi" named Laxman with his family. There were frequent quarrels between Mariam and Laxman's wife. On June 22 last the accused went to Laxman's room and assaulted him. He as well as the Mochis went to make a complainant to the police. A sepoy took the accused to the Inspector's bungalow, but from there he went home. There the Mochis fell upon him and he tried to run away, but was stopped by one Narayan Madhu, whom the accused attacked with a knife in three different places. Two more men were also injured. Narayan subsequantly died. The accused who was also injured on the head by a fall was treated at the hospital.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The accused in his defence said that after once going to the police station he returned home to fetch his wife. While his wife was sitting in a gharry and he was going to sit in it Luxman came there with a knife and rushed at him. When the accused seized Laxman, another man came there with a stick and gave him a blow on the head. He fell down unconscious, and when he recovered consciousness he found none there. After he went a few steps he met a policeman who took him to hospital. He did not know anything about the murder.

Mr. Baptista then opened his case and led evidence.

After the defence evidence was led His Lordship asked the Advocate-General if he pressed the charge of murder.

Advocate-General: No;; culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Counsel then addressed the jury and the Court rose for the day at 6-50 p.m.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"GENUINE SON" OF THE LATE THAKORE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KUMAR SHRI DALPATSINGJI...Appellant.

vs.

RAVALJI SHRI RAISINGJI NARHARSINGJI and the Collector of the Panch Mahals, ...Respondents.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. C. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the plaintiff-appellants' suit for recovering his share in the property.

The suit was for the recovery of lands in Tivai or maintenance equal to one fifth share in the property belonging to the Mehalol Estate in the Panch Mahals, Godhra Taluka. The estate in question had devolved upon the first defendant by right of inheritance to his deceased father Narharsingji Partapsingji, and a house worth Rs. 5,000, out of the same estate, for residence, or, in the alternative, to recover lands known as the "Kankanpur Wanta" belonging to the estate, and a house. The estate was under the management of the Collector, under Section 26 of the Gujrat Talukdars' Act VI of 1888.

A compromise had been arrived at in this connection, in terms of which the plaintiff-appellant, an adopted son of Thakore Narharsingji asked for a decree. It was resisted by the first defendant, who was declared to be a "supposititious child" by the Bombay High Court, but afterwards the Privy Council reversed the decision and declared that he was the "genuine son" of Narharsingji.

WIDOWS' SUIT.

Thakore Narharsingji died in 1888 leaving two widows Daria Ba and Gi Raj Ba. The former, who was the elder widow, contested the assertion of Ji Raj Ba, that she had given birth to a son. Ji Raj Ba brought a suit to establish the genuineness of her son in the courts of the subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad. He decided against Ji Raj Ba. An appeal was made to the Bombay High Court against the decision of the Lower Court. The High Court after hearing the appeal decided that Raisingji was a "supposititious child" and thus dismissed the appeal of Ji Raj Ba in 1891. Daria Ba, with the consent of the Collector of the Panch Mahals, adopted the plaintiff on 8th August 1892. Ji Raj Ba appealed to the Privy Council. In the meantime, on August 10, 1895, the Collector was appointed by the District Court of Ahmedabad, guardian of the plaintiff-appellant as the adopted son. The boy was sent to the Vajiria School on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, plus horse allowance of Rs. 25. Also the allowance for a tutor, in whose charge he was placed at Rs. 40 per month. The Privy Council in 1898 reversed the decision of the Bombay High Court, and decided that the first defendant, Raisingji was the "genuine son" of the late Thakore. On the decision of the Privy Council, the plaintiff-appellant ceased to be the heir, and he was reduced to the rank of a "Fataya" or a younger brother. His allowance was cut down.

SUIT NOT TIME-BARRED.

This suit was filed on September 14, 1910. It was argued on behalf of the defendant that the suit was time-barred. Under Articles 142 and 144 of the Limitation Act, if 12 years ran after dispossession, the possession became adverse after the completion of the period. The Privy Council's decree was dated August 3, 1898. Mr. Mehta decided that the suit was not time-barred, because the judgment of the Privy Council must have taken some time to reach India. The Collector must have taken some time to change the nature of his possession of the estate from that of a guardian for the plaintiff-appellant to that of a guardian for the defendant. Thus it was not possible that the Collector changed the character of the possession before 14 September 1898. The plaintiff's suit was for maintenance and not for a separate share of the estate. The Collector had not stopped the plaintiff's allowance up to now. Though the suit was held to be within time, it was rejected on the merits.

APPELLANT'S CLAIM.

From this decision this appeal has been filed. The plaintiff-appellant contended that he was entitled to all the rights of an adopted son. And the compromise entered into by the parties was a valid one and therefore the Court should pass a decree in accordance with the compromise. The preliminary point discussed before their Lordships was whether the compromise was valid or invalid. The agreement among other provisions contained the following: "We the appellant and the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 in the abovementioned appeal agree that a decree by consent should be passed in the following terms:—That the defendant No. 1 should give to the plaintiff Kankanpur Wanta 699 acres 29 gunthas in area assessed at Rs. 1,013, settlement Jama 233-1 in lien of his maintenance in accordance with the Kabulayat Ex. 38 dated 1st June 1910.

"(2) that the said Wanta should continue in the line of the plaintiff as long as there is a direct male heir. The said Wanta should revert to the defendant No. 1 or his heirs in case there was no male heir in the plaintiff's line."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel sent back the case to the District Judge of Ahmedabad to determine the following issue:—"Whether it is proved by the appellant that a lawful agreement or compromise adjustment has been entered into as stated in the application."

Mr. B. T. Desai with Mr. Govindlal Thakore appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Trivedi appeared for the respondent.

BEING MEMBERS OF AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR VS. DADU BIN RAU PATIL AND OTHERS.

The accused in this case were charged with six others with being, on the night of the 1st February 1913, members of an unlawful assembly and of having, in prosecution of the common object of the said unlawful assembly, committed at Nerle rioting, the theft of the complainant Chandra Sidu's crop and the murder of Bhau Mang, offences punishable under section 147 and 302 and 379, Indian Penal Code, read with section 149 I. P. C. Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, agreeing with the Assessors as regards accused 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 found them not guilty of any of the offences with which they had been charged and ordered them to be acquitted and discharged. The Court also agreeing with the Assessors found the accused 1 and 2 not guilty of offences under sections 147, 302, and 149 and the accused 9, not guilty of offences under sections 148, and 302. Disagreeing with the Assessors, the Sessions Judge found accused 1 and 2 guilty of the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly of which the members committed theft in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, and held that they had thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 379 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, and directed that they should undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. Further the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused 9 guilty of abetting the offence of theft committed by the said unlawful assembly and ordered that the accused 9 should undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed to the High Court against the above order of the Sessions Judge.

A VILLAGE ROW.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—Some one or two generations back, a certain irrigated field known as the Moda Mala passed somehow from the possession of the family of Chandra Sidu, the complainant, into that of a Brahman family of Nerle. About a year before the date of the alleged offence, the Moda Mala was in the possession of Kashibai a widow, who had inherited it from her father-in-law, one of the said Brahman family. She had become indebted to Chandra Sidu to the extent of Rs. 400. In 1912 she borrowed a further sum of Rs. 600 from Chandra Sidu and in consideration thereof she assigned to him her ownership of the Moda Mala, reserving merely, during her life time, half a share of the produce. This assignment brought about a quarrel between her and the relations of her deceased husband with the result that about a month before the alleged murder she was obliged to live in a hut in the Moda Mala so as to be protected from them by Chandra Sidu who also lived there. Another and a more serious quarrel arose from the same transaction between Chandra, his brother Rao and Dhayana. Rao and Dhayana maintained that the Moda Mala was ancestral property and that therefore Chandra should permit them to contribute to the cost and share in the profit of its recovery. A *panch* was invited to settle the dispute. It was decided to give some portion of the field to them. But unfortunately this reasonable solution was not adopted and the dispute remained unsettled. Some 10 or 12 days before the crime Rao and Dhayana's brother Bhau drove Chandra's son Ana out of the Jowari crop. Ana in retaliation went with a servant called Bhau Mang to Rao's field and pulled up some of Rao's Jowari. Rao sent a message to Chandra through his kinsman that either Chandra or his son would be murdered unless he gave Rao his share in the land. Bhau Mang had been watching the field in question on behalf of Chandra. All day, on the 1st February, Ana and Bhau worked in Ana's field. At night fall, Ana left Bhau there and returned to his mother and wife in the village. Chandra Sidu remained with Kashibai in the hut at the Moda Mala. Next morning Ana brought from the village breakefast for his father. On arrival, Ana noticed that Bhau, who usually came early to the Moda Mala to feed the cattle, had not yet appeared. Chandra Sidu went to the field to see what had happened to him. There Chandra saw Bhau lying dead and with his throat cut open. Chandra went to the Police Patil and informed him of this murder. An inquiry was started by the Sub-Inspector, and as a result of that inquiry, all the accused were taken in custody and put before the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence passed by the lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kemp with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminster Bank Ltd. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

In the Division Court No. 53.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

For Decree Under Order XII Rule 6.

50213—G. H. Dalal Amoolabo v Fatimabai widow Maneeklal and Ly.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed Captain and V.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

461-10—Jam R. and D. Ramial Himutlal v Gopal Nagarsa Nadirsha and D.

1324-12—Jam R. and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Juguednunnas Damodaredas and ors. Madn R. and Co..

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji R. and Co.

189-12—Maneckial & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulbhai & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

1120-12—Patell & E. Ty The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes and Co. for a pauper Joothibhai widow v Wagaji Vallabhdas and anr. Arjesnir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Maneckial and Ty. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K. and Ch.

1339-12—Patell and Ez. Mulji Shivji v Yacoob Ebrahim Sagani Dubash and Co.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm a firm and anr. Khunderao L. and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Jehabhoy Raghowji Josni Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam and Co. a firm Dhamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. Post. prominent.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Bhoir Dharman D. J. Mantri.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

Exparte Decree.

430-13—Vacha and Co. Haji Ahmed Haji Hazzam Dada v Rahimtulla Muzakhan Amir and D.

For Decree Absolute.

1087-12—Ranghavaya N. and Co. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Security Ltd. v Joseph Manual De Silva.

LONG CAUSES.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fardoonji v. Nawab Kambha Jung & ors. Bick M. K. & Co. Dayal F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassam Alli Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr. Payne & Co.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Hussenally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. K. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kessarbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smethan B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M& H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Petamber Akheram Jamsedji R. & D.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed Hassanalli and ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai and ors. Shamrao M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

S. C. Ct. 134/5945-13—Mulla and Mulla Kaikhusru Pestonji Lalla v

171-86—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Jamnabai v J. Sandars Slater Tyabji D. and Co. Little and Co.

226-95—Bhai K. and Gir Mahomed Dada and anr. v Umer Dawood James Peace.

40-98—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Sorabji Cursetji Sett v Ruttonji Dosabhoy Karani N. M. Cama.

125-06—Nam H. and Co., Mulji Haridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little and Co. Nam H. and Co.

238-08—Thakurdas and Co. Jivavahoo widow v Sakarvahu widow and ors. Payne and Co. Bhaik and G.

108-09—Munchershaw and N. S. J. Tillary v William Johnson and anr.

492-09—Subnis and Gori Narayen Ramji Chawan and anr. v Divanath Ramji Chawan and ors. Jam R. and D. Sabnis and G. In person Chitnis M. and K. Matu J. and M.

6s908-11—Mulla and Mulla Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Dole v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors. Little and Co.

958-09—Madhowji K. and Ch. Balla Alais Rama Kamalia v Gopal Nagoo Patel and ors. Madhowji K. and Ch. Mirza M. and M. In person.

1085-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Narandas Topan a firm v R. D. Sethna Payne and Co.

30613—Dubash and Co. Sunilal Vardichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

185-11—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bk Ld. v Popat Parbhuram Vaidya and ors. Bhai K. and G.

187-11—Daph F. and D. The same v Wishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya and ors. Bhai K. and G.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRADE MARK PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF CALVERT'S TOOTH POWDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Messrs. F. C. Calivert and Company through their constituted attorney Mr. Walter Douglas Hall, Manager of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Company, charged Mr. G. S. Mukkadam, a commission agent having his office in Gresham Buildings, Hornby Road, with selling goods, namely, tooth powder of a counterfeit trade mark.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for the complainant firm; the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the complainants have been importing their tooth-powder in small tins for the past twenty years. Their tooth powder was well-known all over India and commanded a large sale. During the past four years, the firm of Latham Abercrombie had imported tooth-powder of the value of £5,000 and besides there was a little business done direct. The accused had been importing tooth-powder manufactured by a Paul and Company but the appearance and the make up of the tin was a clear infringement of their trade-mark.

After the complainant had been examined regarding the infringements, Mr. Dunlop called Mr. Pitambardass Kamabhai as a witness, who deposed to having purchased 15 gross of tins through the accused for the firm of Gordhandass Khimji and Company. Witness stated that he had drawn the attention of the accused to the close similarity between the two tins but the accused told him that that was not so as the trade mark was different and the manufacturers were different. The accused in his statement said he had ordered the tins at Rs. 12 per gross for the firm of the last witness. He had never known anything about aClvert's goods. Only after he received Messrs. Crawford and rBown's letter, he made inquiries and replied giving all information possible for him to give and readily supplied information of the manufacturer's name and address. He had merely acted as Paul's agent and had also offered on behalf of Paul to change the wrapper, if the complainants wanted a change, in any other colour.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused of selling fifteen gross of tins of counterfeit trade-mark. The accused pleaded not guilty and further having of the case was adjourned.

ARRESTED BY CHANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Smith charged Ganoo Gopal with the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 52, the property of one Sunder Shivdayal.

It appeared that on Tuesday morning last, a police sepoy doing duty in Gulalwadi stopped the accused on suspicion and searched him when the above stated property was found on his person. He thereupon admitted the theft and pointed out the complainant's house.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Captain R. L. Hughes Hallett, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd Class, with effect from 5th September.

Captain A. C. Clark, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from 8th September 1913.

Lieutenant C. G. Lloyd, Essex Regiment, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th Class, with effect from 3rd September.

Major A. F. Thomson, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st Class, with effect from 12th September.

Lieutenant Lawson, 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

2nd Lieutenant Crowe, Royal Field Artillery from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Nowshera.

Captain Croker, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, has been selected for the appointment of Adjutant of the Burma Railway Volunteers, vacant in December next.

Major Stevens, 121st Pioneers, has been selected to succeed to the command of the 107th Pioneers.

Major O'Dowda, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Rawalpindi, vice Captain Board vacated.

Captain E. J. Skinner, Staff Captain to Inspector of Royal Horse and Field Artillery at Home, is posted to 5th Royal Horse Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Captain Bartram, 100th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neemuch, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to 10 Battery at Mhow.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. White Royal Field Artillery, is permitted to retire from 12th September.

Lieutenant McMurrough Kavanagh, 7th Hussars, is appointed Adjutant of the Norfolk Yeomary, Territorial Force.

PROSECUTORS AS JUDGES.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER IMMIGRATION ACT.

Mr. M. Alexander, M.L.A., Capetown, was recently asked his views by a representative of the *Cape Times* in regard to the appointment announced under the Immigration Act. Mr. Alexander expressed the utmost disappointment and disappobation an immigration officer on each of the Boards. He characterised this as a violation of the elementary principles of justice, which would reduce the Boards to a mockery. After what took place in Parliament while the Bill was passing through last session, he was more than surprised when he saw that immigration officers were to sit in judgment upon their own or their subordinates' decisions.

"As far as the Union is concerned," he said, "the Appeal Board is the only remedy provided for the prohibited immigrant, who feels aggrieved. The alien must be content with the finding of the Board if he has been placed under a ban by the Immigration Department, though the British subject has a right of appeal on questions of law reserved from the Board's finding to the Superior Courts. It is essential, therefore, in order to inspire confidence in the minds of the immigrants arriving here, whether they are British subjects or aliens, in the impartiality and independence of the Appeal Board; but that can hardly be the case when the Government appoints its immigration officer to sit in appeal upon his own judgment. Parliament intended that the Board should be a real Board of Appeal. In the original draft of the Bill it was stated that such Board 'shall, subject to such directions as the Minister may lawfully issue under this Act, have jurisdiction,' etc. The effect of that undoubtedly would have been to place the Board under the control of the Minister. Parliament altered that by striking out all reference to the 'directions' of the Minister, thus clearly showing that it intended that the Boards should be absolutely independent bodies.

"Let us consider how the matter will work out now. Every appeal to the Board is, in effect, an endeavour to set aside the decision of the Immigration Department. The way in which the Immigration Officer has carried out his duties is being brought under review, and yet that Immigration Officer is placed in the position of adjudicating upon the work of himself or his subordinates. We will take a simple illustration. In the original draft one of the provisions related to persons who were 'unable to read or write in any European language, to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer.' When the clause came before Parliament it was pointed out that, if you were giving an appeal to the Board, you should give the Board an opporutnit yof going into the question, otherwise all the Board would have to decide would be whether the Immigration Officer was satisfied that the prohibited person could not read or write in any European language. It has already been decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that where the Act says 'to the statisfaction of the Immigration Officer,' all the Court has to determine is whether the Immigration Officer has been satisfied. Parliament, therefore, said to the Minister, 'You must put in words provide that, in case of appeal, the immigrant umst write to the satisfaction of the Board.'

"The Immigration Officer says he is not satisfied with this man's wrting and tells him he can go to the Appeal Board and ask them to decide, but the selfsame party who has objected to the immigrant's writing has a seat on the Board. So in regard to a person who has to prove that she or he is the wife or minor child of an immigrant. The proof has to be to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer, or, i ncase of appeal, to the satisfaction of the Board under section 5. The whole system, I think, will lead the Immigation Drepartment into great difficulties. Surely, i would be far better for the Immigration Officer to appear before the Board to show cause rather than to sit as one of the Board to show cause rather than to sit as one of the judges. He should be in the same position as a plaintiff or prosecutor or respondent on appeal. He shold come before the Board to show that immigrant was rightly prohibited. When the appellant has made out a *prime facie* in favour of his admission, it should be for the Board to call upon the respondent, the Immigration Officer, to make good his objection. If the Immigration Officer has a seat on the Board, on whom can you call to make good the objection?

"The introduction of this vicibus principle of making the man who is virtually the accuser one of the judges is bound to produce the greatest dissatisfaction in practice. It prattically means that, with a Board of three members, if one independent member is in favour of exclusion, then the appellant will be excluded, because the Immigration Officer will naturally support the decision of his own department. The rest of the appointments will, I believe, be generally approved throughout the country, but it is a fatal mistake to place the Immigration Officer on the Board and it is to be hoped that the Government will soon realise that, and amend the constitution of the Boards accordingly.'—"Indian Opinion."

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

September 10th.

S. S. Penag Maru	Murazumi	Kobe
S. S. Strathcarn	Broddan	Hull and Middlesbrough
S. S. Chindwara	Brocq	Calcutta
S. S. China	Tocque	Shanghai
S. S. Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Islanda	Mac-Lean	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Jinsen Maru for Kobeetc

. S. S. Baron Dalmeny.—The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,503 tons, Captain E. Gordon, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Kasara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. Minett, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Islanda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain T. MacLean, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A. Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
F. Sangola	cott	M. M. & Co.
G. Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H. Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co
M. Koug	Cuinan	A. S. & Co.
N. Futiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co
O. Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Ulsenish	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2. Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Adamsturn	Hatenkelt	W. & A. G. & Co.
4. Sultan	Forbes	M. M. & Co.
5. Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co.
6. Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
7. Banadur	Peet	M. M. & Co.
8. Principio-di-Piemonte	Quentano	Rubattino Line...
9. Lubenicla	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co.
10. & 11. City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11 Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Kasar	Minnett	M. M. & Co.
15. Indo Maru	Moneiya	N. G. K.

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe	Coates	D. M. K.

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE F.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.

H. W. F. D.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Satrunji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co.
Baron	Cawdor	alsois.
Bustra	Flaser	Arab Stm Co.
Beamoor	Blakey	J. F. & Co.
Catherine Apcar	Beresford	M. M. & Co.
Clan Stuart	Anderson	J. F. & Co.
Caspian	Wright	
Delta	Martin	P & O. Sh. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co.
Jinsen	McLean	M. M. & Co.
Idria	Galgey	M. M. & Co.
Indera Maru	Richards	A. Y. & K.
Kinross	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Manin	Gennoro	T. M. & Co.
Matura	Carey	M. M. & Co.
Peter Jebsen	Mayor	A. Y. & Co.
Saad	Bousheid	Arab Steamer.
Singu	Murison	W. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co.
Umgeni	Hagger	W. & A. G. Co.
Ujina	Hill	M. M. & Co

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 9th September, 1913, should be regarded as Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. India to London on 13th September 1913:—Mr. Y. K. Kuntay, Mr. K. M. Eusoof, Mr. S. G. Earl, Capt. A. M. Rundal, Capt. H. M. H. Mewhuish, Mr. T. M. Ainscough, Mrs. Doveton Smith, Mr. G. D. C. Beaver, Mr. Kahan Singh, Dr. K. A. Rahman, Major L. H. R. Ames, Mr. J. A. Mitchell Mr. N. V. L. N. Rao, Mr. K. H. Ramayya, Mr. Jas. Goldsworthy, Mr. A. Chandhuri, Mr. S. D. Gupta Mr. N. Ajinkya, Mr. S. A. Apcar, Col. A. H. Bingley, C.I.E. Capt. G. W Bon, Mrs. and child Bond, Mr. J. M. Bryant, Mr. A. M. Hewitt, Mr. L. G. Lobo, Mr. G. New, Miss F. M. Price, Miss E. Richardson, Mr. A. G. Scott.

RAILWAY LINES BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, Sept. 9.

The District Traffic Manager, Jodhpur, wires:—Owing to the washaways between Dhoromaro and Parchejivari on the Luni-Hyderabad section, through communication has been interrupted since the 5th instant. Transhipment is not possible. However, it is expected that through service will be restored in two or three days' time.

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

The Railway line is breached today between Kyehmon and Monywa on the Sangaing-Ahlone branch. Passengers, luggage, parcels and mails had to be transhipped.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY COLLECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Mountford, I. C. S. Collector of Poona, to-day in the presence of a number of gentlemen interested in the project, opened the Fine Art Exhibition, which has been started under the auspices of the Manual Art Society of Poona. The Society is under the direct supervision of Mr. K. B. Kulkarni, and is situated in Raste Wada. Mr. Mountford examined minutely every article exhibited in the Exhibition, and was greatly pleased with Sayad Ahmad's Luxmi Cooker. After going round the Hall the Collector was taken to the third storey where all the Oil Printings were kept, and where some students from the Shripad Singing School sang some select songs.

At the close of the proceedings, the Collector was garlanded, and a photograph taken.

WORLD'S PEACE.

HAGUE CONGRESS PROPOSAL.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

ONE BIG NAVY.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at the Hague wired on August 31:—

The Peace Congress spent this morning discussing the report on Professor C. van Vollenhoven's paper on the "Enforcement of Sanctions in International Law by Means of an International Police System."

The author of this paper is Professor of Law at Leyden University. The essay itself was not read to the conference, as owing to pressure of business all the papers are taken as read, and come before the congress as reports. The author says: "An attempt, somehow or other, really to ensure the enforcement of the law of nations ought to take precedence of any attempt to limit armaments." His system "is neither Utopian because of the time not being ripe for it nor absurdly chimerical in conception."

In the law of nations to-day the idea of compulsion was accepted both in practice and theory, and what was wanted was to extend and develop the international compulsion which already exists, and which is becoming more and more widely recognised.

"No proposal," argues the professor, "would be acceptable which would compel a State to be bound to observe international regulations to which it had not specifically consented. Consequently, the provisions of a treaty could not be applied by armed force save to such States as had ratified the treaty.

POWERS' CO-OPERATION.

"To direct and control this international organisation a permanent Council of Admirals will be required. This council would be constituted by the Sovereign States, but would otherwise be outside the sphere of influence of any Government. The fleet (of which the police force would at first consist) could not act except on the orders of this international Admiralty Board or an international judge. Its freedom of action would be limited by the orders of this authority. Consequently the question of such a fleet intervening in the course of a war could not arise.

"The co-operation of the Powers would be based on the supposition that they would lend the whole of their navies, except such ships as might be judged necessary at the time for national defence. Preparation for such common action ought to be made in time of peace, and when war threatens to break out, or does break out, the fleet should be mobilised. The recent examples of the naval demonstrations at Constantinople and Antivari are sufficient to show that some such common action is perfectly practicable."

The gist of the proposals was:—

(1) The substitution of the enforcement of treaties for the enforcement of the arbitrary will of the Powers.

(2) The substitution of an imparta decision for decisions dictated as at present by selfish considerations on the part of the Powers.

(3) The substitution of enforcement by the community of nations instead of the Governments interested.

Professor Vollenhoven thinks that to be able to reckon on a really international fleet, the ratification by either four or six Great Powers and by twice as many small Powers is essential.

MOBILITY OF NAVIES.

Professor Vollenhoven prefers a naval to a military force.

"As navies are moved easily about all over the world, an international navy might be instituted by forming it of the sum total of the navies of the different countries. Such a navy would obviously suffice, not merely to fight against small States, but even against a Great Power such as England or Germany.

"When the international fleet thus constituted shows that it is likely to be a permanency, then will be begun the task of rendering it more and more international by adding international vessels to it and gradually lessening the number of national vessels until the fleet is completely international."

Much the same steps would be taken with regard to the international army, but the professor thinks that "as the question of national disarmament is directed more particularly against incessant increases of naval forces, the problem of an international police force should be approached from the maritime standpoint, which is alike the easiest and most urgent."

The profesor argues that the preponderating strength of the international police force would prevent war. He sees, too, international law and arbitration spread over the whole domain of the society of nations.

CONFERENCE TAKES NO ACTION.

He regards the establishment of such a force as urgently necessary; behind such a rampart, nations would be able to disarm. Many have their doubts, but, writes the professor, "as soon as an international force has been seen, shedding no drop of blood, but protecting the rights of nations by its presence and inspiring a sense of security and confidence, the scales will fall from men's eyes."

In commending his scheme the professor maintained that it would secure the crimes of States, uphold neutrality, respect for international law, punish and save the world from the hell of the present unbearable burden of armaments. His novel proposal, however, secured little support, and after a long debate a resolution was passed stating that the Congress thought the subject one for further study.

In the afternoon the Congress paid a visit to the Palace of Peace, and at its afternoon sitting sent a telegram to Mr. Carnegie with the congratulations of the Congress and thanking him for such a magnificient gift to the great cause of peace.

TREATY TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS

GERMAN DELEGATE MAKES DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

The proposed "treaty" drawn up by Dr. Quidde (Germany), and intended as a basis for an agreement between the Powers for the limitation of armaments contains in all 55 articles. Part I, deals with the limitation of expenditure on armaments. The first article would contain a statement by each Power of the present position of its annual normal expenditure. Article II., which is the operative and important one, runs:—

The contracting Powers agree not to increase during the period of this treaty the amounts expended by them according to Article I. for armament purposes but with the proviso that it shall be permitted to transfer sums from one of the items to another up to 6 per cent. of the present amount, as long as the total is not exceeded.

Article V. declares that the contracting Powers shall not, during the existence of the treaty, put into commission or lay down battleships of more than . . . . tons (to be agreed on). It further limits the number of battleships of greatest power (not under . . . tons) in a manner to be agreed on. The laying down of ships to replace large battleships which may have become obsolete shall only be commenced . . . years after commissioning of such ships.

By other articles of the proposed treaty no signatory Powers shall sell warships to any other Power without the assent of all the signatory Powers.

Articles XII., XIII., and XIV., read:

The contracting Powers shall during the term of this treaty avoid making alteration in the garrisoning of their troops and in the stationing of their warships.

Should they, however, for any reason deem it necessary to make such alterations, they shall six months before making such alterations, communicate the same to all contracting Powers and take into friendly consideration any objection offered.

Should one of the contracting Powers declare that such measure of alterations in effect was the equivalent of an increase of armaments and that it is not able to meet such alterations except by an increase of expenditure on armaments, the question whether such alterations are compatible with the objects of this treaty or whether the Power objecting shall be permitted to increase its armaments, shall be subject to a decision by arbitration according to the regulations of Part III of this treaty.

The same obtains for the building of strategically important railways which are likely to displace the portions of military strength as against another signatory Power.

By Article XVI., the signatories declare that they will never regard it as an unfriendly act if one of their number complains of steps taken by another Power as being opposed to the spirit of the treaty, and submits the matter to arbitral decision.

Such decisions are to be reached through a supreme court of arbitration which the signatory Powers agree to establish at The Hague. There would be three "senates" composing this of a "senate" would be heard by the full court.

The duration of the treaty would be for the year in which it is made and the five following years, without notice of termination.

If, one year before the treaty expires, no notice of termination has been received, the treaty shall be renewed for a further six years. The treaty may, by special arrangement, remain in force among the remaining Powers should one Power withdraw; and, in the event of a Power refusing to accept the judgment of the Court every other Power is entitled to give notice of the immediate termination of the treaty, whereupon all relations between all Powers under the treaty are dissolved unless renewed by consent.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

DR. JOHNSTONE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

On August 15, the Local Government Board issued a special report upon venereal, or, as they might perhaps more appropriately be called, sexual diseases, by Dr. R. W. Johnstone, one of the medical inspectors of the Board. The very complete inquiry which he has undertaken has consumed more time than had originally been anticipated, but, says "The Times," the publication is very timely in view of the attention directed to the subject by the recent Medical Congress and the presumably wider inquiry announced a few days ago by the Government. An introduction to the Report by Dr. Newsholme, the chief medical officer of the Board, usefully summarizes some of the results which have been obtained, and calls attention to the nature of the possible remedies.

NATURE OF THE DISEASES.

The diseases requiring serious attention are two, gonorrhœa and syphilis. The former of these is the less important, although it is a frequent cause of chronic suffering and sterility in women, and of a large proportion, stated at from 25 to 50 per cent., of the operations performed at women's hospitals; as well as of sterility, inflammation of the bladder, and stricture in the male. It is also the chief source of the blindness arising from purulent ophthalmia of the new born; but this disease has recently been made the subject of compulsory notification in many localities, and, as it is generally amenable to timely treatment, it will probably shrink into comparative unimportance in the near future, although, in past years, it has been by far the chief source of blindness in this country.

The virus of syphilis can be and commonly is transmitted from the parent to an unborn child. The immediate result is usually abortion or miscarriage. The evidence shows that a complete notification of still-births, followed up by a medical inquiry into their causes, would lead to the discovery of a large amount of hitherto undetected syphilis, and would thus enable a great mass of disease to be treated, and its transmission prevented. Apart from still-births, syphilis is a frequent cause of premature birth, and of the "marasmus" and "atrophy" which bulk largely as causes of mortality during the first month of life. It has been shown by recent reports that the death-rate in the first, and to a less extent in the next two, months of infancy has yielded to improved conditions much less than the death-rate in the later months; and evidence is accumulating to show that an important share of this early infant mortality, as well as of still-births, will be avoided when systematic measures are taken for the recognition and treatment of syphilis in expectant mothers. Inherited syphilis may in later years cause blindness, deafness, and various bone, skin, and visceral diseases in the infected child.

SYPHILIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the adult the influence of syphilis upon the public health cannot be measured by the official returns of certified deaths, which are well known to include only a portion of those even directly traceable to it. But even if the death-rate from syphilis and from diseases definitely ascertained to be of syphilitic origin could be ascertained and relied upon, the result would only represent a part of the damage caused to the public health by this disease. Syphilis can affect any part of the body, and it generally selects the weakest part for its attack. Locomotor ataxy and general paralysis of the insane are now, with good reason, regarded as almost wholly dependent upon syphilis. To the latter of these two diseases is due about 40 per cent. of the male deaths at Claybury Asylum. The late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson said:—"In the secondary stage of syphilis the whole arterial and capillary system is affected. In many instances it probably receives some permanent damage." Hence probably the fact that from 20 to 80 per cent. of aneurisms have been considered to be due to syphilis, that arterio-sclerosis, aortic insufficiency, endocarditis, and many other affections of the heart and large vessels, in a large proportion of the cases, are due to the same cause. Mr. D'Arcy Power considers that syphilis may predispose to tuberculosis, and this opinion is shared by Fournier and Douty, the latter authority declaring that 30 per cent. of tubercular men are old syphilitics. Local irritation plays an important part in the production of cancer, and hence cancer of the tongue has been connected with syphilis.

THE DISEASE IN TRANSMISSION.

But it is not only in their own generation that sufferers from syphilis are a danger. They can transmit the disease to their children, and they do so to an extent only known to those whose work brings them into contact with our workhouses and asylums. Mott states with regard to syphilitic parents that "the usual history is either complete sterility, miscarriages or abortions, stillbirths, children dying in infancy of convulsions, marasmus, meningitis, or hydrocephalus; then their may follow children who are apparently healthy, but who in later life develop deferred hereditary syphilis manifested often by affections of the eyes, nerve deafness, bone, skin, or visceral lesions." Hutchinson was the first writer to describe inherited syphilis, and he pointed out that the subjects could generally be detected by a peculiar malformation of the central permanent teeth, and by a general deficiency of enamel which rendered the teeth as a whole especially prone to disease and decay. The same subjects were also liable to an affection of the eyes which frequently occasioned loss or great impairment of sight.

WASSERMANN'S TEST.

Until quite recent times the difficulties of dealing with syphilis were greatly increased by the want of any definite and certain test of its presence; but this difficulty has been removed by the work of Wassermann and Noguchi, the former of whom has devised a means of testing the blood and the latter an inoculation test, both of which give satisfactory results in a very large proportion of cases. In modern practice the application of at least the Wassermann test is made wherever there can be any doubt whether a given case is syphilitic or not, and the results are found to be completely trustworthy.

METHODS OF CONTROL.

Dr. Johnstone's instructions were that he should report specifically with reference to the adequacy and general character of the arrangements for institutional treatment of sexual diseases in England and Wales; and he consequently discusses remedial and preventive measures at considerable length. He shows that the available hospital accommodation is altogether inadequate for what ought to be the demands, upon it, that the workhouse accommodation is also inadequate, and that the prevalence of disease is greatly promoted by frequent neglect of it and by frequent recourse to quacks of various descriptions. He points out that the only measures of control hitherto attemped in this country were the Contagious Diseases Acts, abolished in 1886, and he sees no prospect of advantage from a return to the policy of which they were the expression. The professional prostitute is, he sasy, an agent in the spread of disease, but she is not the principal agent, the "clandestine" prostitute being a more numerous and a more dangerous class. The large majority of infected individuals are males, and these are therefore very important agents in spreading the disease. It is, he says, obviously unscientific and unprofitable to attempt to deal with an infectious disease by repressive legislation directed against a particular class of sufferers, and those not the largest class nor the most dangerous. In referring to other methods of control he points out that both of the diseases referred to are widely spread among the population, and that their prejudicial effect on the public health can hardly be rated too high.

EARLY TREATMENT.

Medical science can do much to shorten the infective stage of syphillis, diminish its intensity, or effect a cure; and recent advances have put the physician in a position in which, given knowledge, skill, and opportunity, he can do these things with far greater certainty and in far less time than was possible until recently. If the syphilitic can and will obtain proper treatment at the right time there is good reason to hope that the spread of the disease among the population could be rapidly arrested. In the case of gonorrhoea much can be done if the patients can be induced to present themselves for treatment at a sufficiently early stage of the disease. He wisely deprecates any attempt to attach special criminality or disgrace to either disease, and after pointing out that great advantage would accrue if the necessary accomodation could be provided in special wards in our general hospitals throughout the country, together with special arrangements for this class of out-patients, he declares, in words which Dr. Newsholme emphasizes by quoting them, that "it cannot be too strongly urged that the best method of controlling veneral deseases and protecting the free from infection would be the provision of means for early and accurate diagnosis with skilled advice and adequate treatment available for all infected persons. In short, the essence of the problem is how to get a willing patient at the earliest time to the doctor from whom, or to the institution from which, such advice and treatment are to be had."

We have on several previous occasions called attention to the importance and urgency of the question which is thus fully and fairly discussed under the aegis of official authority, and we welcome the Report both as an important endeavour to enlighten the public on a question of national importance and as affording hope that the diseases in question may before long be earnestly grappled with by adequate legislative and administrative measures.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The following appeal from Sir Ronald Ross appears in the "Times":—

The large space generously given by the "Times" to the proceedings of the Medical Congress is a good index of the interest in medical affairs now beginning to be taken in this country: and medical investigators will be glad to see from your leading article of today that their work "is and must be recognized by the rest of mankind."

It may have been observed that in Professor Ehrlich's list of recent important British discoveries most of the items were connected with tropical medicine; and these have certainly added greatly to the prosperity and therefore to the wealth of the Empire. Hence your readers may like to know, as a measure of the recognition given to medical research, that though about a quarter of a million pound have been collected during the last 15 years for the two schools of tropical medicine (chiefly from private persons), yet no attempt has been made up to the present to lay down pension funds for any of the workers; that the highest salary given has amounted to £800 a year without pension (disbursed for three years only); and that the lowest salaries are equal to those—let us say—of good chauffeurs. The committees rightly feel that they are entrusted with contributions for the advancement of the cause rather than for the workers and the latter therefore suffer for the very quality which has been of such service to the State—their enthusiasm for science. It is nobody's business to look after them.

The instance is only one among many which may be quoted; and the country would do well to look into the matter. It is impossible at present to advise young men without independent means to touch whole-time medical research. The public sees only the results it does not perceive that these have often been obtained on the sweating system. Its recognition can scarcely be said to have exhibited itself in the manner usually shown towards other professional service. It is more like the gratitude, too deep for expression, felt by a patient who leaves his doctor, cured, but who, in doing so, remembers to forget the fee.

A NEW FORM OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

In the current number of the "Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology," issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, there is an account by Dr. J. W. Scott Macfie, of the Medical Research Institute, Lagos, of a new form of sleeping sickness which has appeared in the Eket district of Southern Nigeria.

The trypanosomes producing the disease appear to differ considerably from the typical *T. gambiense*. The form of the sickness produced is comparatively mild, and most commonly attacks young people. Dr. Scott Macfie has named the new trypanosome "*T. nigeriense*."

JURY'S UNANIMITY.

The preciousness to an Englishman of a unanimous jury gives rise to an amusing tale told by a "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

A friend of his was on a jury at an assize, and a prisoner was being tried on a charge for which, if convicted, he would have gone to prison for a very long term indeed.

Eleven of the jury believed him guilty; the friend of the correspondent, a man of an excellent mind, acute, accustomed to weighing evidence, was convinced that the prisoner was innocent.

The jury wrangled away in retirement—or rather the eleven wrangled about the one. The one removed himself placidly to a far corner of the room, refused to give ear to the wrangle, and—smoked. The last word is to be emphasised.

The single dissentient discovered at once that he was the only member of the jury provided with adequate supplies of tobacco. Hours passed; the eleven grew less and less energetic; the one remained no less placid. They were out altogether for five or six hours.

In the end the prisoner was unanimously acquitted.

POLO IN POONA.

A Group Photograph of Competitors.

ROPEWAY SCHEME.

KASHMIR CONCESSION.

TWO ROUTES.

A curious story in reference to a concession in the State of Kashmir is contained in some correspondence lately handed to us by Mr. W. R. Shaw, an engineer formerly in the Public Works Department, India, and "Truth." Since his retirement the public service Mr. Shaw has attention to scheme for the improvement of means of communication India, making a special study of openings for the construction of roads ways where the difficulties of the country render railways commercially impracticable. In particular, he devoted much time to the preparation of a project for the carriage of goods by ropeway between the Valley of Kashmir and the plains of India, from which it is separated by ranges of lofty mountains. The route he proposed was from Rawal Pindi to Baramulla, and in 1908, the Punjab Government expressed a favourable view of the scheme, while in December, 1909, the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir announced his willingness to grant a concession for the Kashmir section. It was also arranged that the Kashmir State should subscribe a substantial amount of the required capital.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shaw in London had interested an eminent firm of engineers in the matter, and it was eventually placed before Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited, who sent the papers to Mr. M. de P. Webb, their representative in India, for inquiry and report. At the beginning of June, 1910, terms were agreed upon with regard to the formation of a preliminary syndicate to complete the surveys and the respective interests in the whole project of Mr. Shaw, the firm of engineers, and Messrs. Forbes. All negotiations and the management of affairs, it was agreed, should be left in the hands of Messrs. Forbes. Mr. Webb, conducted the negotiations accordingly, and towards the end of June Mr. Shaw learned that a cable had been received from him stating that he had obtained a concession for another route Jammu-Scrinagar, and that in view of this Messrs. Forbes would not proceed further with Mr. Shaw's Rawal Pindi-Baramulla scheme. Mr. Shaw asserts that he had previously discussed the Jammu-Scrinagarproject with Messrs. Forbes, but that they had agreed at the time that it should be dropped in favour of the other. He was, therefore, naturally surprised by the news of the Jammu-Scrinagar concession, followed up as it was by an intimation that Messrs. Forbes did not consider that he had any interest in it, though they might eventually make some small payment to him in the event of a company being formed. He had undoubtedly been the first in the field with a Kashmir ropeway project, and the Kashmir State engineer stated in a letter that he was under the impression that Mr. Webb's negotiations were on behalf of a syndicate in which Mr. Shaw was a leading member. Last year Mr. Shaw again sought to obtain a reconsideration of his Rawal Pindi-Baramulla project by the Kashmir Durbar. He was then for the first time informed that Messrs. Forbes possessed not only a concession for the other route, but a monopoly of ropeways within Jammu and Kashmir territory.

Mr. Shaw has since had a long correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the present position of the matter is explained in the latter's most recent letter, dated June 25, 1913:—

With reference to your statement that a monopoly of ropeways in Kashmir has been obtained by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., from the Durbar, I am, to say that no concession has yet been sanctioned by the Government of India, but that a scheme is under their consideration which would have the effect of giving that firm a monopoly of the carriage of goods in the State.

The sanction of the Government of India given in October last to the survey by Messrs. Forbes, to which you refer, for a ropeway line from the Kashmir frontier to Abbottabad or Rawal Pindi was accorded on the understanding that no claim was thereby given to any concession for subsequent construction.

The Government of India have satisfied the Secretary of State that the matter in dispute was one for settlement between yourself and Messrs. Forbes and that they properly decided that they could not interfere.

As the correspondence stands, it seems to be clear that Mr. Shaw originated proposals for the construction of a ropeway for goods traffic to and from the valley of Kashmir, that after he had expended a great deal of time and technical skill upon the scheme he was promised a concession by the State authorities, and that he then introduced the business to Messrs. Forbes, with the result that that firm secured a concession for themselves in which his interests are unrecognised. His treatment certainly appears to call for explanation, and if Messrs. Forbes or their representative, Mr. Webb, can throw any different light upon the affairs I shall be glad to give publicity to anything they may say. In the meantime the view of the Government of India that they have no concern with the dispute between Mr. Shaw and Messrs. Forbes strikes me as extraordinary. Surely it is a case in which the Government ought to refuse to sanction the contemplated monopoly if, on inquiry, Mr. Shaw's statement of the facts is found to be correct.

INTEREST IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

A SERIOUS CRITICISM OF PRESS METHODS.

A very important article by Mr. J. Hogge, M. P., appears in the ily Mail." Mr. Hogge is Liberal er for East Edinburgh, an anti- g advocate, a social reformer, regular attendant at the House ommons, and an ex-minister of the ited Free Church of Scotland.

"I have been told by one whose hand is on the public pulse that the interest of the public has steadily drifted from the House, and 'Why don't we interest the public?' has been suggested to me as a query to which I might attempt to find an answer," says Mr. Hogge. "I cannot, however, agree that we have done so. On the contrary, the reason we do not interest the public is that the Press of the country does not interest the public in us.

WHAT THE PRESS CAN DO.

"In expressing this view I know I may provoke derision and scorn, but I think that the case can be made out to the last comma for my assertion. The public is a curious animal. Witness the recent rescue of the Crystal Palace from vandalism. Every legitimate effort was made by the most influential personal and civic appeals. Every effort was made to evoke parochial patriotism. The result was disappointing. The Crystal Palace might have been sold to some rag-and-bone man as old glass and the great public would not have cared. But "The Times" came to the rescue. They compelled interest in the great structure and picked the pockets of the public with amazing celerity. Now, why did not the Palace interest the public? Just precisely for the same reasons as some people say Parliament does not.

"MR. X. ALSO SPOKE."

"First of all the rise of the descriptive article and the decline of parliamentary reports have wiped out interest in the Mother of Parliaments. There are many able pens in the Press Gallery, but they are facile only in describing the picture. I have often read how X demolished Y in a racy, pointed speech, and have turned to the report in the same paper to see just what he said, and have been amazed to find that the only reference was 'Mr. X also spoke.'

"There is apparently no one who attempts to co-relate the news report with the descriptive article. I imagine the reply I will receive is that the editor knows his public and therefore can only afford so much space. Well and good. Take the recent Sackville will case. There was not a single person concerned whose importance to the public was of any real moment. Yet the Press of the country interested the country in the case in columns run loose. They wrote it up as news. Why not write Parliament up in the same way? That some attempt is made is obvious from what is written up.

WHAT IS REPORTED.

"Joseph King, M.P. goes up into the distinguished strangers' gallery and sits down with his hat on. A point of order is raised, and next day this important political fact competes with the defeat of Prince Palatine or the victory of Parke in interesting the public.

"Josiah Wedgewood, M.P., single-handed holds the House up for two nights in opposing the Mental Deficiency Bill, and next day he is acclaimed 'the chocolate soldier,' because he sustained himself on chocolate and so saved the time he might have lost on meals.

"Does anyone imagine for a moment that 'Josh,' as he is popularly called, cared one straw about having the public interested in his food? He was out to rouse them into opposition to a Bill, yet no account was given anywhere of his objections to the Bill. He would willingly have distributed chocolate to the entire Press Gallery in return for the quarter of a column exposing the inherent stupidities of this otherwise great social measure.

CAN YOU GIVE A GOOD PAR?

"What is the cause of this? In the lobby the newspaper men's most frequent question is, 'Can you give me a good para to-day?' I recollect recently that one of them was quite disappointed with me because I thought the smoking in a Grand Committee in the House so unimportant compared with the business in hand that I did not mention it to him.

"My fatal error was obvious when next day it was the only item of news about that Committee that appeared anywhere. One leading Scottish Unionist newspaper found half a column to write a leading article about it. The newspapers feed on Parliament as the society correspondents feed on the Court, or, at the other end, as the tout feeds upon the racing stable. The big guns live on words that fall from the Cabinet Minister's tongue in ordinary conversation—the lesser guns on the gossip of the smoke-room.

THE SPEECH OF A LIFETIME.

"The front bench men can say as foolish things as they like, and they are sure of leaded headlines. The back bencher or the man below the gangway can make the speech of his lifetime, but unless he involves a Minister or is in revolt there is no 'copy' in him.

"If, then, a man fails to reach his public through the Press, and finds that his value is biggest in readable part, his interest in Parliament is diminished; and if his is, what of the great public? Their interest is measured by the value of the gossip from the lobby; the fact that John Ward invariably wears a big hat, that Wedgwood Benn makes a smart retort, that the Scotsmen are baiting the Scottish Secretary, that the Tories are concealed in bathrooms for the purpose of a snap, that the Prime Minister has had his hair cut, or that Lord Hugh Cecil has appeared in brown boots.

"If Pressmen measure the interest of the public by such puny things as these, how can anyone hope to interest the public?

WHAT THE PAPERS SHOULD DO.

"There is an immence future for the paper that will make Westminster interesting. The gallery man should summarise instead of reporting. That is the easiest and best way of conveying to the public what is happening. The attempt to report usually breaks down. What we want is intelligent paraphrase. I defy anyone to gather the intention of most measures as explained through speech to the public. Newspapers take up from day to day what is being said. They seldom take up the scheme of a measure where it has been left off. There is no cohesion in their report.

"It ought to be the function of journalism to acquaint the public with what is going on in the House; to explain how it is going on; to warn public bodies and the public how to protest or secure consideration or amendment. Instead, it lives from hand to mouth, grateful for a humorous supplementary at question time, delighted when there is a row, rubbing its hands when there is a cave, rejoicing in any personal item, chuckling over a close division, in debt to every incident that makes copy. It serves its public a la carte, never from the menu. It assumes it is curious, never intelligent. It employs men who can pick up titbits rather than men who who can pick brains. And the public, willing to be interested, are only bored and so Parliament does not interest them until they wake up to feel the effects of its laws, and then they ask why this was allowed to happen. In these days 'Josh's' great chocolate fight seems a very small affair. And the Press a very futile institution," concludes Mr. Hogge.

"This weakening of public interest in the proceedings of Parliament is not a grievance of our legislature alone," comments the "Daily Mail." "It is one of the distinguishing marks of the Legislative Assemblies of democratic nations. If Mr. Hogge spends his much-needed holiday either in France or the United States he will find that any deputy or congressman he meets shares his grievance."—"Public Opinion."

HIGH PRICES FOR FALSE HAIR.

GREAT DEMAND.

So great is the demand for human hair in this country that there is a shortage in the supply. The enormous quantities, which have been imported in recent years have brought about a scarcity at the source, and it is increasingly difficult to get good, long fine hair.

"About 500,000lbs. of human hair are imported into England from Europe yearly and 1,00,0000lbs. from China," said a representative of Messrs. H. Serventi, the hair merchants, to a "Daily Mail" representative, at prices ranging from 30s. to £50 per pound for ordinary colours. For pure white hair, for which there is a great demand, I got a few days ago 125s. an ounce, or £100 a pound.

"The best white hair comes from the south of France, Italy, and Bohemia. There is a great demand for it for wivs, toupees, and transformations for old men and women, who like to have a more luscuriant crop of silver hair than nature has allowed them. All the fine hair is European. That from China is very coarse."

VAIN OLD MEN.

"The perfection with which wigs are now made," said Messrs. Clarkson, the costumiers, "accounts for the tremendous increase in the use of false hair. Now that false hair is not obvious, the prejudice against it is dying. There are also signs of more baldness, especially among town dwellers.

"It seems as if vanity among old men were increasing, for the number who wear beautiful silvery locks of other people's hair is growing. Elderly women do not aim at golden hair so much, but recognise that there is nothing so becoming as really genuine beautiful white hair."

THAW'S ARMY OF LAWYERS.

LOVE FOR THE WIFE WHO FEARS HIM.

POSTPONEMENT OF LEGAL PROCEEDING.

Every lever that wealth can move has been set in motion by the Thaw family in their desperate attempt to prevent Harry Thaw, the degenerate millionaire who in 1906 killed Mr Stanford White, the architect, from being sent back to Matteawan (New York) State Asylum for the criminal insane.

I am informed says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," that two inspectors of the Canadian Immigration Department have arrived here with authority to arrest Thaw the moment Judge Globensky releases him on the writ of habeas corpus.

The army of lawyers engaged by Mr. George Lauder Carnegie to defend his brother-in-law refused this morning to produce their client in court. The refusal was dictated by the desire to gain time. As soon as their decision was made known the district attorney (Mr. Conger) and the sheriff (Mr. Hornbeck), from New York State, together with the Canadian immigration inspectors, had an interview with the judge in chambers and besought him to insist that Thaw should be immediately brought into court. But the judge denied their request.

"We have delayed taking advantage of the writ of habeas corpus," Mr. White, Thaw's chief counsel announced, "in order to get better acquainted with the case. It may be that we shall wait a week. There is a corporal's guard of United States lawyers in the case, and we have to move slowly in order not to step on each other's feet."

Shortly after two o'clock the judge held another consultation in chambers. At its conclusion he announced that the arraignment of Thaw in court had been postponed until Wednesday next. The postponement was granted on the ground that one of Thaw's counsel, Mr. Shurtleff, had gone to Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with the immigration authorities regarding his eventual deportation, and that it would be unfair to hear the arguments in the case in his absence.

"Spare no money," were the instructions given by Mr. George Lauder Carnegie, who this afternoon added two more legal "stars," Mr M. K. Laffammie, K.C., of Montreal and Mr. Emile Rioux, a former Crown Prosecutor at Sherbrooke, to the galaxy of talent engaged on his behalf. Almost it seems as though the relatives of Thaw purpose to manipulate a "corner" in counsel, for to-night Mr. Carnegie is returning to New York to enlist the services of two of the most eminent American counsel to assist his Canadian advisers.

"EYES AGAIN BULGING."

The latest addition to the corps of lawyers is Mr. J. D. Greenchield, of Montreal, who arrived here last night in obedience to a telegraphic summons from Mr. George Lauder Carnegie and immediately held a consultation with his brother counsel, assisted by Dr. Britton Evans, the famous alienist who was the author of the "brain storm" theory of the crime committed by Thaw.

Dr. Evans has been retained by the Thaw family to prove that the prisoner is sane. He is spending much time in Thaw's cell quieting the nerves of his charge, whose eyes are now bulging in the old familiar manner as the result of the prolonged excitement attending his flight from the asylum and his arrest.

Interest in the case waxes daily. This morning trains filled with sightseers from every part of the province of Quebec arrived here. At an early hour the court-room was crammed with 500 men and women, many of whom had brought luncheon baskets. They munched contentedly, eagerly discussing Thaw's prospects and watching the lawyers as they passed between the court-house and the gaol.

WOMEN'S SYMUATHY.

The morbid sympathy legions of women used to display with the prisoner during his trial in New York is shared by women in Quebec. As a result the keeper of the gaol is "deluged" with flowers addressed to Thaw. None of these floral tributes are allowed to reach the "hero" for whom they are intended.

Before leaving New York Mr. George Lauder Carnegie and his wife paid a farewell visit to the prisoner, who explained to them that his prime object was to get to Pittsburg, "so that I can establish my sanity and regain possession of my fortune." Mr. Carnegie made these words public for the purpose of denying reports that his brother-in-law's fortune has been dissipated by his long legal battles for freedom. "If he ever gets free," said Mr. Carnegie, "he will still be a rich man."

Thaw has received numerous callers. He had a long interview with Mr. Hornbeck, the New York State sheriff.

"Why can't you let me go?" petulantly asked the prisoner. "You knew New York would be glad to be rid of the expense and worry of keeping me."

"I'm sorry, Harry, my boy," the sheriff replied, "but I must do my duty."

"WHY I ESCAPED."

Thaw then turned to the newspaper interviewers and furnished them with another extraordinary statement, designed, in his eyes, to convince the public that he is sane. "I escaped," he said, "because I learned that Evelyn had returned to her old life. ["Evelyn" is his wife, whom Stanford White is alleged to have betrayed, and who is now appearing on the New York music hall stage.] When I heard that my name was being flashed on Broadway in big electric letters I knew I had to get out of Matteawan, for I love Evelyn. I feel I should always love her. I cannot help feeling that way, for, you know, a man loves only once, and I have experienced that one great passion.

"I have now lost all that is dear to me. It is nonsense to say that I am thinking of acting violently towards Evelyn. I hear malice to no one. I have proved I am sane, but a certain group of men is persecuting me with the object of keeping me in a prison atmosphere."

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

At a late hour Judge Globensky granted Thaw's lawyers a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at ten o'clock to-morrow. The position how is:—

1.—Thaw may be extradited either on a charge of conspiracy or on a charge of bribery. The charge of bribery must, however, be conclusively proved.

2.—He may be liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. In that case.

3.—He may be allowed to proceed to Detroit, where the Michigan authorities will promptly arrest him on the application of the New York authorities for extradition to answer to a charge of conspiracy; or

4.—He may be deported by the Canadian immigration authorities. If he is deported into New York State, the case would automatically end with his re-incarceration at Matteawan Asylum. As Thaw broke his journey on the border, the Canadian immigration authorities argue that they are fully justified in sending him into New York instead of following the usual procedure, which would be to order the railway with which he travelled to transport him back to New Hampshire. In the latter case the legal fight for his liberty would begin anew in New Hampshire.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

RICE CREAM SOUP.
FISH AND LOBSTER PIE.
CUTLETS A LA MELANAISE.
BEEF AND KIDNEY PUDDING.
TOMATOES A LA CHASSEUR.
COCOANUT BLANCMANGE.

Fish and Lobster, As. 8; Cutlets, As. 8; Beef and Kidney, As. 8; Tomatoes, As. 2; Vegetables, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 2; Eggs, As. 7; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 2-10.

RICE CREAM SOUP.

To a seer of white stock, or milk and water, when nearly boiling add two table spoonfuls of ground rice, or still better French flour or rice, stir well and let it boil for at least ten minutes; flavour with onion juice, sugar, salt and at the last a little undiluted tinned milk may be stirred in or fresh cream.

FISH AND LOBSTER PIE.

This is a good way of using the coarser kinds of fish. Cut it in slices and set it to marinade in a mixture of vinegar, anchovy sauce, green chilli and salt. Prepare the meat of two small or of one larger lobster, and some savoury balls made of finely minced blanched onion, breadcrumbs, minced parsley, butter and raw egg to bind. Lay in a dish the fish slices, then lobster and savoury balls and hard boiled egg quarters in layers with a little stock made from the bones of the fish and the lobster shells. Cover with a good paste and cook in a moderate oven for 1½ hours. Flavour the remainder of the stock with anchovy and Worcester sauce and a little sherry; lift the crust just before serving and pour this into the pie.

CUTLETS A LA MELANAISE.

Trim egg and breadcrumbs and fry the cutlets in the ordinary way in fat. Prepare some potato mashed and whipped light with mik, salt, pepper and liquid butter, put a border of this in the dish, laying the cutlets on this and filling the centre with a very good well flavoured white sauce, into which equal portions of chopped tongue, mushrooms and well cooked macaroni have been stirred. A little good brown sauce may be poured in the dish outside.

BEEF AND KIDNEY PUDDING.

Prepare a seasoning mixture of lime juice, oil, chopped onion, parsley and tobasco sauce. Cut the beef into thickish slices and the mutton kidneys into four. Lay these in the seasoning mixture for half an hour, and then roll one or two in each slice of beef. These should be then fried a light brown in butter with some onion to flavour. Line a basin with suet crust in the usual way, and fill in with these rolls, adding hardboiled eggs and blanched onions to taste and a very little good stock. Carefully seal down the pastry cover, tie in a cloth or cover with a plate and steam for three or four hours. Cooks never boil or steam these puddings long enough.

TOMATOES A LA CHASSEUR.

Choose 4 large ripe tomatoes of an even size, carefully wipe them, and with a sharp pastry cutter make an incision on the stem side and remove the pulp without breaking the skin. Set them on a round of previously baked cheese pastry, sprinkle in each some minced parsley and mushrooms or olives, with pepper and salt; carefully break an egg on this, and on the egg pour a little undiluted tinned milk and the tomato pulp, well flavoured and mixed with a little of the milk. Pour some liquid butter on each and set in the oven for 6 minutes or just long enough to poach the eggs, serve at once.

COCOANUT BLANCMANGE.

Grate a whole cocoanut and take the same weight in sugar and rice flour. Pour over the grated nut a breakfastcupful of milk and set it to soak for an hour, then strain through a sieve. Boil the sugar to a thick syrup in a little water and mix into it very smoothly the rice flour. Mix with the nut, a tablespoonful of treacle, the yolk of an egg and a little spice, cook together for a few minutes in a fry pan, stirring well the while. Add them to the rice and syrup, then mix in the cocoanut milk, and stir till thick; pour into a mould taken out of cold water and set on the ice.

FREEDOM TO SAY WHAT YOU THINK.

'You have seen man or woman sit silent in a company, not through having nothing to say, and not for a paucity of thought, but from a pathetic sense of the futility of saying anything, and the knowledge that eloquence will be wasted on deaf ears.

'Then, perhaps, you have seen the silent one make the discovery of a congenial, understanding spirit in the room. At once the mask of frigid and uncomfortable reserve is laid aside. The one who has found his tongue seems to feel—if it is not expressed—'Here at last is one who takes my meaning. Now I can afford to be communicative. A window opens for the fresh air and an outlook. The things that I hold dear will not be profaned or satirised if I should bring them forth. I can now talk of what I care about, and my confidences will be respected.'

'We are sometimes invited to talk of our work, and afterwards it is our keen regret that we yielded to the temptation,' says the "Philadelphia Public Ledger.'" 'We can see in the retrospect that the question was not asked from a sincere and sympathetic interest, but merely to make conversation and to kill time. The enthusiasm was feigned. Under the spell of the personality of the interrogator we went further than we intended. We wore the heart upon the sleeve, for daws to peck at—and now we wear one band of mourning in its place for our loquacious folly.

'How different it is to be in that large and generous atmosphere where there is no mental reservation, no double meaning, no acrid thought behind a smooth and rounded speech! Here, as Doctor Johnson would have put, we can 'have our talk out.' We enjoy the freemasonry of our equals. The walls have not ears, nothing we say will rise up later to confound us by its guarled and surprising misinterpretation.

'You must be sure of your audience, or it is wise to hold your peace. Do not grow cynical and hardened for lack of a listener. Be one yourself. Give what you would like to have—a sympathetic hearing.

'The minute you set your hand to anything worth while in this world you may take it for granted that yours will be a liberal portion of isolation. To raise your head above the general level is the signal for anonymous outcry from all quarters against your eminence. Merely to be thoughtful is to impose a barrier between oneself and the thoughtless. The lotus-eaters want all of us to do as they do. They want to justify their waste of the little time there is by wasting ours along with them.

'We make and keep our friends among those who like what we like, and do as we do.'

PERSIA'S DEBT TO BRITAIN AND INDIA.

A Parliamentary White Paper, published on August 21, sets out the outstanding debt of the Persian Government to the British and Indian Governments as follows:—

A portion of the Anglo-Indian loan of 1903-4, repayable by March, 1928	£314,281
Anglo-Indian advance of February 1912	100,000
Anglo-Indian advance of August, 1912, after the defeat of gendarmerie in Fars	25,000
Anglo-Indian advance of November, 1912, for the use of the Governor—General of Fars	15,000
Anglo-Indian advance of April, 1913, for general purposes of administration, including £30,000 for such purposes in Fars and £10,000 for the Bushire Custom-house	200,000
Anglo-Indian advance of May, 1913, for gendarmerie purposes in Fars	100,000
Total	£754,281

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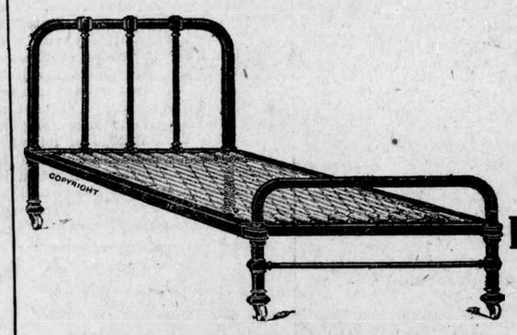

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